The Pittsburgh Gazette.

ESTABLISHED JULY 12, 1786. PITTSBURGH, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1875. VOL. 89.—NO. 261.

FIRST EDITION.

LATEST FOREIGN ADVICES.

Herzegovinian Insurgents Receiving Arms from Montenegro.

Meeting of the French Assembly.

A Famine Imminent in Russia

Egyptian Troops Defeated by Insurgents.

GERMANY.

Bishop Foerster.

LONDON, November 4.—A special from Berlin says Prussia has asked Austria to prevent Bishop Foerster, while presiding in the Austrian portion of his diocese, from exercising any Episcopal function touching the Prussian portion.

Treaty of Commerce Ratified.

BERLIN, November 4.—Parliament has ratified a treaty of commerce with the Republic of Costa Rica.

Extended Treaty Relations.

Herr Von Delbruck stated in Parliament that the Government intends sending representatives to Central America for the purpose of extending the treaty relations.

The Depression of Trade.

NEW YORK, November 4.—The London *Morning Post* of October 23d has a Berlin dispatch saying the depression of trade is felt so keenly by the industrial classes that the Government has been requested, as a means of preventing acute distress, to resort to a measure successfully adopted in the last two wars, namely, the establishment of loan banks. The Government has not as yet shown much inclination to accede to the request. Serious distress is anticipated among the industrial working classes during the coming winter, and apprehensions are also entertained of a crisis in financial circles.

The same paper also says Russian correspondents to German newspapers give distressing accounts of the unparalleled failure of this year's harvest. Never before, it is asserted, has failure been so general in Russia, both in geographical extent and in comprehensiveness, with regard to the crops affected. Russians are still familiar with the distress resulting from failing crops, from their experience of the Samaria famine. That, however, was merely a local famine; the present is general. The entire cultivated zone is deprived of its expected harvest. From Oyel to the Crimea, and from Tambow to Padotsk, it is the same tale, and there is no prospect of help for them. All are groaning under the same load. In other years, if there is a failure of crops, it attacks only one species, be it root or grass, but this year all the crops have suffered alike.

SPAIN.

Cuban Affairs.

MADRID, November 4.—The *Epoca* says it knew nothing of America's Cuban memorandum, and believes that the recent dispatches greatly exaggerate the affair. The *Cronista*, ministerial organ, believes that American filibusters invented the news of the equipment of five frigates for Cuba in order to create complications.

No Men-of-War for Cuban Waters.

MADRID, November 4.—There is no foundation for the statement that Spain has ordered the equipment of five men-of-war for Cuban waters.

Carlist Batteries Silent.

SAN SEBASTIAN, November 4.—The Carlist batteries are silent. General Trillo is concentrating his forces to attack the Carlists who are besieging Hernani.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Fugitive Slave Circular.

LONDON, November 4.—The Pall Mall *Gazette* to-day is authorized to state that the Admiralty's fugitive slave circular will be withdrawn and new instructions be issued.

Avenging a Murder.

PENANG, November 4.—A British resident has been murdered in Maloyan territory, and troops have gone there to punish the murderers.

The Boundary of Alaska.

LONDON, November 5.—The *Times* says it is understood a majority of the members of the North America Survey Commission will be selected to accompany the new Commission which is shortly to be sent to settle the boundary of Alaska.

TURKEY.

Arms for the Insurgents.

VIENNA, November 4.—The *Neue Freie Presse* of this city states that the Herzegovinian insurgents have recently received a thousand breach-loading rifles from Montenegro.

Insurgent National Government.

The waywodes, or military commanders, of Bosnia and Herzegovina, have convoked an assembly for the purpose of proclaiming a National Government.

The Question of Intervention.

LONDON, November 4.—A Berlin special says: It is affirmed that Russia is not desirous of acting independently in the Herzegovinian matter. The three powers continue in complete harmony.

FRANCE.

Assembly Proceedings.

PARIS, November 4.—One of the first acts of the Assembly, which met to-day, was the unanimous adoption of M. Buffet's motion to discuss the electoral bill on Monday next. The motion to raise the state of siege will be discussed between the second and third readings of the electoral bill.

Armed Intervention Threatened.

VIENNA, November 5.—The *Neue Freie Presse* states that Gen. Ignatieff, Russian Ambassador at Constantinople, has had an interview with the Grand Vizier, and threatened the armed intervention of the powers if the persecution of the Christians continues in Turkey.

EGYPT.

Rebellion on the White Nile.

LONDON, November 5—7 A. M.—The *Daily News'* special from Alexandria reports that the inhabitants of Kaka, on the White Nile, have revolted and defeated the Egyptian troops, killing one hundred. Reinforcements have been sent.

A SECOND MORGAN.

An Irishman's Tirade Against Masonry—He Lacks Both Discretion and Courage, and is Scared Out of Shelbyville, Ky.

LOUISVILLE, November 4.—The Louisville *Catholic Advocate* of to-day contains the following: It has been our fortune to be acquainted years back with a man who is a second Morgan, an Irish one, this time. Thos J. McGeoghegan was once a resident of Louisville, and may be thus described: An alumnus of All Hallows College, Dublin, at present about forty years of age. He is tolerably well educated, affecting classics and poetry for weekly papers. He was at one time in our office to seek a situation, and through the instrumentality of a friend we found one for him in Shelbyville, Ky. This project was, however, defeated by the ardor of McGeoghegan, who, on the evening he arrived in Shelbyville, was invited by an assembly of Irishmen to address them in default of a clergyman who had promised and disappointed. The address was tolerably well rendered, but the subject chosen was in execrable taste; in fact, it was a tirade of abuse, unsupported by an array of facts, of the Masonic, and was calculated to irritate and excite, and do no further good or harm. We could not help regarding Mr. McGeoghegan as most sadly lacking in discretion in thus opening up this fretted subject before a mixed audience, and the result proved the gentleman not only lacking in discretion, but in valor also. The next day a note awaited him with the significant signature of a skull and cross bones, notifying him to leave town. The patriot brave meekly complied with the request, and left Shelbyville without dwelling on the order of his going.

The California Indians.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 4.—A petition is being circulated in San Bernardine, San Diego and Los Angeles counties addressed to Senator Sargent, asking the adjustment of the Temecuela Indian question and the purchase of reservation lands. D. A. Dryden, Indian agent, has returned to Los Angeles from the Indian country. He reports no eligible land on which the Indians can be placed. He recommends the purchase of ranches for them. On his return he found a dispatch from Mr. Smith, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, granting the request for authority to expend five hundred dollars for the immediate necessities of the Indians, expressing a hope to shortly make arrangements for leasing ranches, subject to purchase when the funds are appropriated.

Church Troubles in Canada.

MONTREAL, November 4.—To-day Judge Mackay caused a writ of injunction to issue preventing the board of managers of the Temporalities Fund of the Presbyterian Church in Canada, in connection with the Church of Scotland, from transferring it to the newly formed Presbyterian Church of Canada. The writ was issued on a petition of Rev. Gavin Lang and other non-Unionists, who maintained that the fund, which amounts to over $405,000, is the property of the Church of Scotland, and cannot go to the newly formed Church.

THE BLACK COUNTRY.

A Melancholy Story of Female Labor in England.

A letter from Lord Shaftesbury in the London *Times*, draws fresh attention to the recently issued report of the Inspector of Factories and to the valuable and painful information which it contains on the subject of female labor in the Black Country and the neighborhood. The account given by Mr. Sub-Inspector Brewer of the state of things prevailing in what is known as "the nail and chain district" is of especial interest. From both the nail and chain trades there are, he says, "strong representations made against the labor of women, whether as to the numbers employed or the size of the articles made. The women are said to take the place of fathers as well as husbands, while the men are idle and drunken." On entering a nail shop in the outskirts of a large manufacturing town, Mr. Brewer was greeted with the remark, "I thought this was a free country;" and on his enquiring what was the matter, he was met by the question, "Do you call this a free country, where women are employed in such trades as these?" Mr. Brewer replied that he had again and again discussed this question with working men around him; and he adds, "I am now continually asked whether I cannot do something to stop women's labor, especially in and aroond Halesowen, where 'hundreds' work (the manufacture of the larger class of nails and spikes) is the order of the day, and this is far fitter for men's work than women's. The root of all evil in the Black Country appears to be drunkenness; no matter whether the drinker be a puddler, collier, chain or nail maker. The outcry against the colliers and puddlers' wives working is very great; not perhaps so much from their influx into the trade, but from the fact that they work night and day, tell and slave; and for what? Not for the price that straight forward masters would give, but for any price any crafty knafe of a master chooses to offer." In the meantime the husband is luxuriating in some public house, at his ease, and "training his 'whiffet' for some future running on beefsteaks and the best of good fare." Nor is it only in the nail and chain trade that the practice of husbands living on their wives' labor prevails. A young woman, addressing Mr. Brewer, said, "I say, mister, I wish you would make my man do a little more work and me less. I married a swell, I did." To the inquiry what she meant by a swell, the reply was, "Why, when I married him in the morning he had a smart gold watch and chain, and a smart dickey, but when we come to go to bed at night I'm blessed if he had e'r a shirt on, and ever since I's had to keep him by working in the brickyard, and not only keep him but find him money to drink.'" And it is, it seems, a growing custom for idle, lazy young lads to look out for skilled, industrious wives in order to obtain an "easy life." To a question addressed by Mr. Brewer to some "intelligent and well-meaning chainmakers" the answer was that one of the evils arising from female labor is the number of hours women are allowed to work being so many in excess of a great deal of male labor. "We would suggest that all females commence work not earlier than 8 A. M., and not work later than 7 P. M. We would suggest that every occupier or owner of a chain-shop should be served with a copy of the rules, *i. e.*, the rules of the trade, which it should be compulsory by law to have hung up in the shop, and that the Factory act holidays be applied to chain shops." The sanitary condition of the shops, Mr. Brewer says, is often bad. Women work often in an advanced state of pregnancy, and a shocking story is told of a girl at work in a brickyard 'looking exceedingly ill," and who, to a remark of the manager "that she did not look up to much this morning," replied, "No more would you if you had had a child during the night."

SECRETS OF THE STUDIO.

Young Women as Models for Artists—Art in Philadelphia.

It seems a strange, but nevertheless it is a true fact, that there are many young ladies who earn their livelihood by acting or posing as live lay figures for the art academies. At first glance it seems dreadfully shocking and vulgar that ladies should appear before a party of young men perfectly nude. It is a queer mode of making money, but were it not for these ladies there would not be any of the fine figures which are christened Dianas and Venuses, but are only such so far as the shape and comeliness of form of the subject goes. In conversation with a prominent member of the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, a reporter learned most strange things concerning the world of art. He said that it was extremely difficult to obtain young ladies who would adopt this business, and only upon the most sacred promises that their individuality would not be revealed do they consent to take the position.

"Indeed," said the gentleman, "this rule is so well enforced that there was one lady who appeared before our class at the old academy for four years before I came to know who she was."

These nude live figures only appear before the Life Class of the Academy for sketching. Formerly they came before the gentlemen alone, but in the new building both ladies and gentlemen will study together. No one except the members of the class are ever admitted to the room where they are studying from a figure, and only the best artists are taken into membership in this mysterious body. The method of study pursued is something like the following: The lady proceeds to a room adjoining the class room, especially adapted for her. At a given signal she appears before the assembled guests upon a platform, masked and shrouded in drapery. She is then placed in the proper position required for the study, and soon the deft handlers of the brush proceed to depict her form. She is never allowed to be spoken to by any of the members of the class, and should any of the bold ones break this rule they are immediately and forever expelled. Indeed, the whole proceeding so soon assumes an air of business that the artists, according to their own statements, forget that the lady who is exposing her charms to their gaze is alive. Of course, there is a shock experienced by the new comer in the class the first time he is present at the meeting, but it soon wears off.

The ladies who follow this strange mode of procuring a living are in every instance respectable. They are generally led to it by being reduced in circumstances, and allured by the tempting offers of the large pay which is given for their work. Oftentimes ladies of wealth, who are proud of their charms, and whose vanity exceeds their prudence, act in this capacity for some skillful artist. In the celebrated picture of the "Nine Muses," which created such a *furor* a few years since, the figures there represented were of living subjects from different parts of the globe, one being reported to be the wife of a wealthy resident of New York, and another of a large merchant of Chicago.

It is related of the Parisian artists that they seem totally unconscious of the presence of the model until she is ready to leave, when they strain every nerve to ascertain, if possible, who she is. But some of the bolder of these girls calmly sit down before the class and proceed to lace up their shoes with as much nonchalance as if she was at home. Very fortunately, however, we have not arrived at that stage of shamelessness in Philadelphia.—*Phila. Sunday Press.*

NEW PUBLICATION.

THE MIGHT AND MIRTH OF LITERATURE. "A treatise on figurative language, in which upward of six hundred writers are referred to, and two hundred and twenty figures illustrated, embracing a complete survey, on an entirely new plan, of English and American literature, interspersed with historical notices of the progress of the English language, with anecdotes of many of the authors, and with discussions of the fundamental principles of criticism and of the weapons of oratory." By J. W. V. Macbeth. New York: Harper & Brothers. Pittsburgh: J. R. Weldin & Co.

Mr. Macbeth, the author of "The Might and Mirth of Literature," has produced a work, the merits of which are many and genuine. It is a treatise upon figurative languages—over two hundred figures of speech being referred to. The author's aim is to create a new branch of study and to give speakers and writers practical advice upon the use of illustrations. Mr. Macbeth has put into this volume the fruits of much time and labor spent in critical analysis of the different figures of etymology, of syntax and of rhetoric, translating their Greek names into the vernacular and illustrating each trope of abundant extracts from well known writers. While we do not believe that any natural style was ever formed by the mere study of technical rhetorical rules, Mr. Macbeth's book, from its extent of definitions and copiousness of illustration, will prove of undoubted value to literary students, while the experienced and matured reader will find in its pages many forgotten gems, in poetry and prose, with a sprinkling of wit and humor, which cannot fail to afford both amusement and instruction.

SECOND EDITION

THE ELECTIONS.

Large Republican Majority in the New York Legislature.

The Republican Candidate for Governor of Wisconsin Elected.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Special to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

GREENSBURG, November 4, 1875.

Westmoreland county, official: Pershing, 6,243; Hartranft, 4,956; Browne, 159; Piollet, 6,274; Rawle, 4,957. MAC.

CLARION, November 4, 1875.

Clarion county, official: Hartranft, 2,198; Pershing, 3,251. Hark Manasses Arnold, Republican, was elected Prothonotary by a majority of 442. Graham, Democrat, for Treasurer, was defeated by 56. W.

MILFORD, November 4.—The official vote for Governor in Pike county is: Pershing 1,056; Hartranft, 434; for State Treasurer Piollet: 1,069; Rawle, 422. The Democrats elect all their officers, except one Commissioner.

ERIE, November 4.—Official returns from the entire county give Hartranft 6,699; Pershing, 4,744; Browne, Temperance, 120; Rawle, 6,809; Piollet, 4,644. Butterfield, Republican, for State Senator, has 1,277 majority.

NEW YORK.

ALBANY, November 4.—The *Evening Journal* says: Our table to-day makes the State Democratic by a majority of between 8,000 and 9,000. The Senate will stand twenty-two Republicans to ten Democrats, more than two-thirds majority. The Assembly foots up seventy-two Republican and fifty-six Democrats, a Republican majority of sixteen. We have special advices from almost every district.

WISCONSIN.

MILWAUKEE, November 4.—Returns from remote towns that have been received today are generally unfavorable to the Republicans. It will require the official canvass to determine the result absolutely. Ludington, the Republican candidate for Governor, is probably elected by about 1,000 majority. The rest of the Republican ticket is probably defeated. The complexion of the Legislature is in doubt.

KANSAS.

KANSAS CITY, MO., November 4.—The Kansas City *Times* has returns from seventy-six of the one hundred and three Legislative districts in Kansas, which show the election of thirty-nine straight Republicans and thirty-seven opposition, classed under the head of Democrats, Independents and Reformers. Last year only twenty-six members went into the opposition caucus, showing that the contest this year has been considerably closer than then. The Democrats also elect a Senator in the only district where there was a vacancy, and also elect a district Judge in the Fort Scott district, being one of three vacancies. The proportion of Democrats and Reformers, and opposition local tickets were unusually large, and the results show a larger number of such tickets elected this year than ever before in the history of the State.

TOPEKA, KS., November 4.—The *Commonwealth* has returns from eighty-eight districts. Of these sixty-seven are Republicans (but some of these were elected out of the Independent ticket), seven Democrats and nine Reformers. Twenty districts more are to be heard from on the extreme frontier.

HORRIBLE TRAGEDY.

Cold-Blooded Murder in Indiana.

A Father Cuts the Throats of Two of His Children, and Injures Another—Narrow Escape of the Murderer's Wife—The Criminal Killed on a Railway While Escaping.

INDIANAPOLIS, November 4.—The *Kokomo Tribune* publishes the following in an extra this afternoon: One of the most horrible, cold-blooded, startling murders that ever happened in the State was perpetrated last night near Greentown, Howard county. The coroner was notified of the affair about two o'clock this morning. The particulars of the affair are as yet very meagre, but as near as we can learn are as follows: David Robinson came to town yesterday, bought a new suit of clothes and a revolver. He went home, showed the purchases to his family and eat his supper. His brother and another man were at his house, and Robinson seemed to want them to leave, and finally persuaded them to go to church. Robinson was in good humor, and appeared perfectly sane. Some time after the men had left Robinson remarked to his wife that it would have been well if little Dan, his son, had died two weeks ago, and said he had attempted to kill the child. He then drew his revolver and fired at a second son, who was playing in the room, then turned and shot at his wife. Terrified and crazed with fright, Mrs. Robinson ran out of the house, and the oldest boy, eight years of age, started to follow. Robinson shot him in the face, but the ball glanced, and failed to hurt him badly. The father then struck him on the back of the head with a chair, and made a bad wound, but the son succeeded in getting out of doors with his mother. Robinson then deliberately took a razor from a box near him and approached his little girl, his only daughter, who was lying in bed, and seizing her, cut her throat from ear to ear. He followed this murder by taking the life of the son whom he had first shot in bed in the same manner. Robinson then jumped on his horse, and up to the time of this writing has not been hunted down.

Later.

This morning a horse was found hitched at the junction, with no claimer. Robinson got on to one of the night freight trains on the J. P. & C. R. R., unknown to any one in Kokomo, and the dead body of a man was found one mile from Jackson's Station at 7 A. M. by the Coroner's son of Tipton county, and was identified by W. W. Barnes, of Kokomo, who went to Tipton on a freight train this morning, as that of David Robinson, who committed the terrible deed last night. It is unknown how he met his death, but it is supposed he either fell off or jumped off the freight car and met instant death. His remains were brought to Kokomo by the noon fright today.

THE WEATHER.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER,
UNITED STATES SIGNAL SERVICE,
PITTSBURGH, PA., Nov. 4, 1875.

Local Observations.

Time.	Bar.	Ther.	Humidt.	Wind.	Weather
7 A. M.	29.721	35	99	E.	Cloudy.
2 P. M.	29.841	41	73	N.E.	Cloudy.
9 P. M.	29.977	36	70	N.	Clear.

Mean Barometer, 29.879.
Mean Thermometer, 37.
Highest Thermometer, 42.
Lowest Thermometer, 34.
Rainfall, .10.

L. A. WELSH,
Sergt., Sig. Service, U. S. A.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER,
UNITED STATES SIGNAL SERVICE,
PITTSBURGH, PA., Nov. 5, 1875—A. M.

Probabilities for To-day.

For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, rising and stationary barometer, northeasterly winds, slight changes in temperature, and in the former rain, followed by clearing weather.

The upper Ohio river will continue rising.

THE PORK TRADE.

Pork Packers' Convention at Keokuk, Iowa.

KEOKUK, IA., November 4.—An adjourned meeting of the Pork Packers' Convention at Quincy one year ago was held in this city to-day. Delegates were present from a large number of points in Illinois, Iowa and Missouri. Resolutions were passed recommending the adoption of the rules and regulations adopted by the National Pork Packers Convention recently held in St. Louis, favoring the discontinuance of buyers on commission, prescribing a deduction for unmerchantable hogs, and agreeing to pay farmers, drovers and shippers of hogs in their respective localities prices relative to those ruling in Chicago, St. Louis and other large packing points. Reports made by delegates from different localities indicate the crop in this section will be equal to that of last year. No serious results are apprehended from the ravages of hog cholera.

Arkansas Legislature.

LITTLE ROCK, November 4.—A memorial to Congress, asking for the establishment of a territorial government in the Indian country, passed the House. In the Senate bills were introduced as follows: To authorize the State Board of Finance to borrow money by pledging the bonds of the State as security; to provide for the liquidation of the obligations of the State, and to provide for funding the Auditor's warrants and Treasurer's certificates, issued since December 24th, 1874.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Two Fast Mail Trains Daily Between New York and Pittsburgh.

Three Children Burned to Death.

WASHINGTON, November 4, 1875.

Mrs. Gaines vs. Caleb Cushing.

The suit of Mrs. Mira Clark Gaines vs. Caleb Cushing, pending in the special term many months, has been referred to the general term to be heard by all the Judges. The suit is an injunction to restrain Minister Cushing from interfering with certain claims that he contends have been either in whole, or in part, transferred to him, in satisfaction of his services as counsel of Mrs. Gaines.

Additional Fast Mail Service.

When the additional fast mail service from New York westward goes into operation on the 1st, there will be two postal car trains run daily between New York and Pittsburgh, but only one between Pittsburgh and points further West. The connections between Pittsburgh and those points will be definitely determined hereafter, but General Tyner says it is probable the St. Louis connections, so far as postal car service is concerned, will be made with the fast morning train from New York.

Indictments by the Grand Jury.

In addition to the indictment against Julius Wilkowski, charged with fraudulently obtaining $26,000 from the Government, true bills have been found by the Jury (in alleged conspiracy and presenting false claims) against Gen. J. S. Negley, Henry Fetterberg, Wiley Edwards, Lewis Peck, Gen. Keelan, Albert Metcalf, R. C. Mitchell, G. A. Purdy, David C. Stewart, Frank Lowers and Henry Waters, and also against Sugg Fort and ex-Congressman R. R. Butler, of Tennessee.

Assistant Attorney General for the Interior Department.

Augustus S. Gaylord, of Saginaw City, Michigan, has been tendered and to-day accepted the appointment of Assistant Attorney General of the Interior Department, vice Wm. H. Smith, resigned. Mr. Gaylord is a lawyer of extensive practice, but has not heretofore been in public life.

Three Children Burned to Death.

A fire occurred in an alley between Sixteenth and Seventeenth and L and M streets this morning at 10 o'clock, destroying two frame shanties and burning up three children, aged 10, 12 and 15 years, all colored.

NEW YORK.

Meeting of Unsecured Creditors of the Missouri Pacific Railroad.

The Moody and Sankey Revival.

NEW YORK, November 4, 1875.

The Moody and Sankey Revival.

The Brooklyn Tabernacle was only half filled this morning at the Moody and Sankey service, a falling off in attendance which may be accounted for by the rain After singing and the usual requests for prayer had been read, Mr. Moody took for his text, "So good thing will the Lord withhold from them that walk uprightly." It always seemed to him (Moody) that people come nearer to God when there were but few gathered together, and he believed they were near to Him this morning. He hoped they would walk uprightly, and as was promised in the Scripture, nothing would be withheld from them by the Lord.

Mr. Sankey then sang. Deacon Wm. Richardson, of Dr. Fulton's (Baptist) church, prayed for its welfare and the restoration of peace, and also asked the prayers of the congregation. Mr. Moody suggested holding services next Sunday evening for the non-church going people. Rev. Henry Ward Beecher was present during the services.

The usual throng filled the Brooklyn Rink this evening, and hundreds were unable to gain admittance. After singing by Mr. Sankey, Mr. Moody preached an eloquent sermon on the text "Seek the Lord while He is near," from the 55th chapter of Isaiah. He rebuked the audience for want of earnestness, and said that he had grown tired of the half-heartedness which was exhibited. He gave many examples of what men could accomplish by being terribly in earnest. He closed his sermon with an account of the conversion of a young wife in New Castle, Eng., who at first said that she did not want to be a Christian. She attended the meetings nightly for a week, and then said that she wanted to be saved, and she was saved. He read a letter from her husband, telling him that she had died in peace, and that she had devoted the last days of her life to Jesus' work. "When I read that letter," said Mr. Moody, "I thanked God that I had gone to England."

After singing and a closing prayer the congregation was dismissed. Inquiry meetings being afterwards held in the Simpson M. E. church, adjoining the Rink.

Missouri Pacific Railroad.

The adjourned meeting of the unsecured creditors of the Missouri Pacific Railroad was held yesterday. A letter from General Ulysses S. Fisk, Treasurer of the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad, was read, in which he stated it was impossible for him to be present. Mr. F. S. Bowman, attorney for the city and county of St. Louis, stated that the bondholders of the company was advertising for sale $1,840,000 bonds for seventy-five cents on the dollar, they did not have any bonds in their possession to dispose of, and the advertisement was merely a blind to deceive creditors. The bankruptcy proceedings have terminated by the action of Judge Treat at St. Louis, who appointed receivers.

The Direct Cable.

The Superintendent of the Direct United States cable says the cable was successfully repaired this morning, and that the Faraday reports the cable, after fifteen months submersion, in as perfect condition as when manufactured. The fracture which was found in seventy fathoms of water, was such as would be caused by either an anchor or a grapnel.

Business Suspensions.

The following firms were yesterday reported to have failed or become embarrassed: Peter Schiess, dealer in woolens; Hathaway Kerr, trimmings; Favor & Fletcher, wool and wool fibre; Combination Wool Company, and Joseph Herron, fruits. There were several minor houses.

"Crooked" Whisky Cases in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, November 4.—Wm. McKee and Col. Maguire were before the United States District Court to-day, and gave bonds, the former in $5,000 and the latter in $10,000, to answer the final indictment found against them for conspiracy to defraud the Government in connection with "crooked" whisky. Indictments against several other persons were returned to Court to-day, but their names have not officially transpired.

Richard B. Jones, late United States storekeeper here, withdrew his plea of "not guilty" to the indictment pending against him, and entered a plea of "guilty."

Railway Sold.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., November 4.—The eastern division of the St. Joseph & Denver Railroad was sold to-day at Marysville, Ks., by the Master in Chancery. It was purchased by a purchasing committee appointed by the bondholders for one hundred thousand dollars. The western division will be sold to-morrow. An arrangement has been perfected among all the parties interested, and the new company will be organized to be called the St. Joseph & Pacific Railroad Company. As soon as the sale is confirmed the road will be completed at once, and will continue under the same management as at present.

Marine News.

NEW YORK, November 4.—Arrived—The steamer Elysia, from Glasgow.

QUEENSTOWN, November 4.—The steamship Kenilworth, from Philadelphia, has arrived.

INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

THERE were turned out at the Paxton Rolling-mill, Harrisburg, the other day, two sheets weighing 4,500 pounds each.

THE Williamsport Rubber Company employ one hundred and two girls in the manufacture of rubber shoes, turning out 1,800 pairs daily.

THE Palo Alto Iron mills, Pottsville, Pa., idle over a year, have resumed work with over 900 men, at a reduction of wages of twenty-five per cent.

AT LOCK HAVEN lumbermen have shipped 30,759,000 feet of lumber, by rail and canal, during 1875—an increase over the same period in 1874, of 2,898,820 feet.

THE American Wood Paper Company employes at West Chester, who formerly worked by the ton and made from $2.25 to $2.50 per day, now work by the day for $2.

WM. B. SCAIFE & SONS have the contract for putting the roof (of corrugated iron) on the converting and the cupola houses of the Bessemer Steel works of the Vulcan Iron Company, at St. Louis.

HOOVER, HARRIS & Co., of Phillipsburg, have taken the contract to build a freight and passenger depot for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company at Curwinsville, and will commence operations immediately.

THE Saw sheet mill and Neshannock furnace, owned by Bradley, Reis & Co., New Castle, are in full operation, and from present indications are likely to continue so through the coming winter. At present the hands employed in the mill number about 120, and those at the furnace about 40.

THE LATEST NEWS.

Condensed Telegrams from All Quarters.

—Col. Wm. M. McMichael, United States Attorney for the Eastern district of Pennsylvania, has tendered his resignation.

—Senator Newton Booth, of California, was welcomed by his old friends on Thursday at Salem, Indiana, his native place, but declined a public reception.

—A Holly Springs (Miss.) dispatch reports the killing by accident of Percy Howry, youngest son of Judge Howry, during an election jollification in honor of the Conservative victories at Oxford.

—Henry Overholz has served notice on Jas. H. Britton, contesting his election last spring as Mayor of St. Louis. The matter will probably be taken up by the City Council at its session next week.

—Most of the miners in the Hocking Valley, Ohio, left their work on Thursday and are on a strike. They demand an increase of ten cents per ton for mining. The indications now are that their demand will be refused by the operators.

—The Louisiana Funding Board has adopted a rule that when bonds are presented for funding with the coupons detached, new bonds will only be issued with the corresponding coupons detached and canceled, as in case of payment.

—The hog season has commenced in Louisville, all that have been taken to that city finding ready purchasers, who pay as high as $7.75 per hundred. The indications are that a large number of porkers will be slaughtered there during the winter.

—The Republican State Central Committee of Ohio met in Columbus on Thursday for consultation. No business of public interest was transacted. The committee adjourned to meet on the second Monday of January, at which time the time for holding the State Convention will be fixed.

—Dispatches from Jefferson City, Mo., say Col. John A. Joyce, who has been in the charge of the Deputy United States Marshal since his conviction some days ago of conspiracy to defraud the Government, was placed in jail to-day to await the action of the Court on a motion for a new trial.

—Three fishermen, named Pascol Dimond, Jas. Short and John Hepberne, left Harrisville, on Lake Huron, on Tuesday, for their nets, and up to Thursday evening had not returned. A thorough search has been made for them without success. A compass supposed to belong to their boat was found in the lake, and there is little doubt but their boat was swamped with the weight of the nets, and that all the men perished.

—Theresa Swisler, a servant girl, died at a boarding house in Columbus several days ago quite suddenly. Her remains were buried, but her friends, suspecting foul play, had the body resurrected, and a Coroner's jury made an examination of it, and returned a verdict that Joseph P. Tussing, the girl's former lover was the cause of her death, using some foul means to accomplish it. This suspicion is increased by the fact that Tussing has disappeared. It is thought by many, from threats made by Tussing that if the girl persisted in her refusal to marry him he would be the death of her, that poison was the cause of her death.

$40,000 BANK ROBBERY.

The Building Entered Through a Hole Cut in the Roof—Two Spherical Safes Blown Open—A Worthless Burglar Alarm.

A telegram from Scranton gives some further particulars of the robbery of the First National Bank of Pittston, on Tuesday night, by a band of burglars, whereby $40,000 in bonds and money was stolen. The robbers, by a dexterous manœuvres effected an entrance to the vault, having entered the building through the roof, where they blew open two spherical safes, from which they abstracted the money and decamped. The bank is a one-story structure, with a flat tin roof. Through this roof the robbers cut a hole with a tinsmith's shears several days ago, so as to have it ready for election night, taking the precaution to adjust it again with putty so as to prevent the rain from going through. The hole is about eighteen inches square, and through this three of the gang descended into the vault by means of a rope ladder, leaving two confederates outside to watch and assist them in escaping. The vault is guarded by a strong door supplied with a burglar alarm, but they left that unmolested, and entered through the top of the vault. This is occupied by three strong spherical safes, two of which were blown open with powder and rifled of their contents, including Lackawanna and Bloomsburg Railroad bonds, amounting to $11,600; Wilkesbarre city bonds for $5,000; and Pittston Seminary bonds for $1,000, besides some $20,000 worth of bonds of the Oxford Iron Company of New Jersey, and a quantity of cash, amounting in all to over $40,000 in bonds and money. The thieves were surprised by one of the neighbors just as they were escaping at 4 o'clock in the morning, but they managed to escape, leaving behind them a complete set of burglars' tools, which demonstrate beyond a doubt that they are professional cracksmen.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHECKERED FRONT.

FLOUR

GROCERIES

273 275

T. C. JENKINS

LIBERTY ST PITTSBURGH

The House that Sells the Great

WHITE RIVER FLOUR,

The Best Flour

For the Money in the United States.

FULL AND COMPLETE LINE

GROCERIES.

ELECTIONS.

OFFICE WESTERN INSURANCE CO., }
Pittsburgh, October 29, 1875. }

ELECTION—AN ELECTION FOR Thirteen Directors of this Company to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company on TUESDAY, the 9th day of November next, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 2 P. M.
WM. P. HERBERT,
Secretary.
x23

ELECTION. — PEOPLE'S PASSENGER RAILWAY CO.—A meeting of the People's Passenger Railway Company of the city of Pittsburgh will be held at Morgan's, No. 2 Sixth street, on MONDAY, the 15th, 1875, at 7½ o'clock, P. M., at which time and place a Board of Directors will be elected for the ensuing year and such other business transacted as may come before the meeting.
A. MURDOCK, Secretary.
x19

ELECTION —CITIZENS' PASSENGER RAILWAY CO.—The seventeenth annual meeting of the Citizens' Passenger Railway Company of the city of Pittsburgh will be held at Morgan's, No. 2 Sixth street, on MONDAY, the 15th of November, 1875, at 7½ o'clock, P. M., at which time and place a Board of Directors will be elected for the ensuing year, and such other business transacted as may come before the meet ng.
A. MURDOCK,
Secretary.
x18

LAWRENCE SAVINGS BANK, }
Pittsburgh, October 25, 1875. }

ELECTION NOTICE—THE ANNUAL election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House, on MONDAY, November 8th, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.
JOHN HOERR, Cashier.
x15

BANK OF PITTSBURGH, }
Pittsburgh, October 12, 1875. }

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the Banking House, on MONDAY, the 15th day of November next, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.
The regular annual meeting of the stockholders will be held on TUESDAY, November 23d, at 11 o'clock, A. M.
W. ROSEBURG,
Cashier.
61w

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WHOLESALE HOUSE

OF

GILL & BROTHER,

253 Liberty St., Five Doors from head of WOOD STREET.

We are daily receiving goods, and have now one of the Largest Fall Stocks of

BOOTS, SHOES AND RUBBERS

In the market, which will be sold at BOTTOM PRICES. Would call especial attention of the trade to our FORT PITT, BUFFALO and ERIE CALF and KIP HAND-MADE BOOTS.

Also, Women's, Misses' and Children's CUSTOM CALF SHOES.

Men's Miner's Shoes, Rubber Goods, at Factory Prices.

N. B.—Orders promptly attended to. Eastern bills duplicated.

FALL TRADE.

M'CORD & CO.

DEALERS IN

Hats, Caps, Furs, and Ladies' Trimmed Hats.

Our Stock is the Largest in the City, comprising Every Style and Grade. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL BUYERS will find no better or cheaper goods in the Market. Please call and examine.

Youman's Fifth Avenue Hats.

Elegant Style in Soft Goods.

McCORD & CO., No. 131 Wood Street.

D. W. Evans' One-Price Department Store,

10c Dep. — A Full Line of the Latest Styles in Jewelry. — $1.00 Dep.

AN IMMENSE STOCK OF FANCY GOODS.

PRICES MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES 25 TO 50 PER CENT. BELOW STANDARD.

25c Dep. — The Miscellaneous and Cutlery Department Prices Range From $2.00 to $100. — $1.50 Dep.

Solid Gold, Gold Rolled, Plated and Jet Jewelry, Silver Plated Ware, Pocket and Table Cutlery, Satchels and Traveling Bags, Pocket Books, Umbrellas, Albums, Work Boxes, Writing Desks, Jewel Cases, Brackets, Towel and Hat Racks, Toilet Sets, Vases, Busts, Figures, Parlor Ornaments, Doll Babies, Games and a full stock of Staple and Fancy Goods. Also, Accordeons, Pistols, Revolvers, etc., etc.

50c Dep. — $2.00 Dep.

PRICES FROM 10 CENTS TO $100.

No. 87 Fifth Avenue, Masonic Hall Building.

GRAPHIC

SELF-FEED

Base Burner,

GUARANTEED TO BURN

SOFT COAL,

HARD COAL,

OR COKE.

MANUFACTURED BY

A. BRADLEY & CO.,

NO. 30

Wood Street,

PITTSBURGH.

FARM

AT PUBLIC SALE,

Situated half a mile east of New Wilmington, Lawrence county, Pa., 85¼ acres of land, 12 timber, balance well improved; a good orchard of choice Grafted Fruit Trees; good house of seven rooms; two story frame basement; Carriage House and Corn Crib; all in good repair; will be sold at Public Sale, on

Tuesday, November 16, 1875.

TERMS—Twenty-five hundred dollars cash, balance in one and two years.

For particulars, inquire on the premises, of

A. A. DUNLAP.

x23

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA. IN BANKRUPTCY. In the matter of Josiah Reamer, Wesley Wilson, Allen Hallowell, S. J. Lambert, Emanuel Hartzell and Simon Hartzell, partners doing business as the Mahoning Iron Co., Bankrupts. Western District of Pennsylvania, ss. A warrant in Bankruptc

DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICE: GAZETTE BUILDING, Corner Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

JOSIAH KING.....N. P. REED,
T. P. HOUSTON.....D. L. FLEMING,
GEO. W. REED.

KING, REED & CO., EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

TERMS FOR 1875.

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By the week, payable to Agent or Carrier..15
All remittances should be made by Express or in Money Orders, and when so forwarded will be at our risk.

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A copy is furnished gratuitously to the getter up of a Club of Ten. Postmasters are requested to act as Agents.
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Persons desiring to subscribe for the GAZETTE—Daily or Weekly—will, upon application, be supplied with specimen copies, free of charge.

KING, REED & CO.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1875.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 28½f.

BONDS at Frankfort, new 5s, 99¼.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 115¾.

MISSISSIPPI, crazed with her Democratic success, presents Jefferson Davis as a candidate for her United States Senator.

THE Cincinnati *Gazette* gives a readable account of the gambling houses that flourish in that pious burg. No secrecy seems to be necessary about the business; the numbers and description of the houses are given, the names of the proprietors, the character and amount of apparatus, and the names of those who frequent the dens and lose their shekels therein.

THE Democracy talk greatly of election frauds in this State, as a cover to their disappointment; but in Baltimore there is no attempt made to disguise the fact that the city was carried by the Democracy, through the medium of the most shameless frauds ever known. Says the *American* of that city: "The second day of November, 1875, will long be remembered as a dark and bloody day in the history of Baltimore. Justice vacated her seat, the law was thrown aside, and for twelve hours ruffianism ruled the city, the legally constituted authorities making no resistance. In many of the wards police officers encouraged and assisted the thieves, bummers and murderers whom the Ring had commissioned to do its work." Even the Philadelphia *Times* admits that it beats the worst ever charged against the Philadelphia Pilgrims, which is wonderful, indeed.

THE overthrow of Tammany, by political methods, is a grateful thing by itself, but was accomplished by men who were not, in themselves, very commendable agents of retributive justice. JOHN MORRISSEY, and others of his stamp, were morally the equals, but hardly the superiors of the KELLYS who were overthrown. It was not a victory that was of any real value to New York, representing, as it did, the triumph of one faction over another, but not involving anything of moral or political principle. It may be something to break the prestige of a known corrupt institution, but it would be a better thing were this done in the interest of some clearly defined reform; and not of the personal grievances of a gambler and bully. Yet modest favors, when they come from New York, are worth being grateful for. A State that could maintain an organization like Tammany, after the TWEED revelations, could only be virtuous in spots.

WE appreciate and enjoy profound and versatile views of election returns. We have a journal in this city that kept carefully balanced till the Ohio election showed which way the wind was blowing, when suddenly it had a revelation as to political duty. Since the election it has been earnestly engaged in proving that our victory did mean hard money, and did not mean that there was any objection to the Catholic effort to break down our schools. It may continue to dig right there, but it will speedily find that such views do not suit hereabouts. In all this, however, it equals a Philadelphia paper, which declares that: "Looking back over the campaign, it will be observed by any candid person that there was no great principal at issue. Whatever influence the financial or school question exerted in Ohio, neither one affected the result here, to any appreciable degree. Administrative reform was talked about to some extent, but the real issue upon which the contest was fought out was that of personal fitness. This being the case, the result was not a matter of doubt to those who have followed with any care the course of political affairs in our midst."

THE Democracy are not as grateful to the temperance people as they thought they would be, when the canvass was still in progress. The Philadelphia *Times* now accuses its allies of really aiding the Republican ticket, rather than the Democracy. It declares that "some eight or ten thousand Prohibitionists made just sufficient agitation of the license issue to throw twenty thousand lager beer and license Democrats over to HARTRANFT. About forty thousand citizens thought of voting the Prohibition ticket this year, but when the party bugle sounded they fell thickly by the way-side until not half so many remained as the number of voters they had forced to break their party lines to vote most effectually against the aims of the temperance men. In Philadelphia the Prohibitionists polled about six hundred votes, and they made six times as many toss their beer in toasting HARTRANFT, who made it a rule to vote just the other way from the anti-license people. Upon the whole the Prohibitionists have essentially aided in HARTRANFT's re-election while earnestly endeavoring to defeat him, and the Governor should be grateful. They probably didn't intend it, but they were among his most effective allies in giving him success." This is ungrateful, when all was done that could be, to help the Democracy along.

ONE item of foreign news, if confirmed, will prove very exciting. It is the declaration that England contemplates the establishing of her power in Egypt, as a means of protecting her Indian Empire. The Suez canal, which opened up a short cut to British India, necessitates, in a measure, this course. From the inception of the project to establish the canal, there was a bitter struggle between England and France, as to which should have precedence. French influence was paramount during the Empire, owing to the interest taken in it by NAPOLEON, and to the fact that French money was largely subscribed, as well as that a French engineer had the work in charge. The English were jealous and quarrelsome all this time, having a larger interest in the enterprise, so far as political results were concerned. The French Indian possessions were of far less value than those of England, and since the fall of the Empire, even the small influence France did exert there has been neutralized, or lost. England, meanwhile, was too much on the alert to forego the opportunity to fully possess herself of the control of the highway to her greatest dependency. The newly aroused vigor of Egypt, however, and the ever existing jealousy of the Sublime Porte, will be in the way of the accomplishment of her purpose. The Khedive is too sensitive of encroachments on his domain to permit of anything of this character without a struggle. Nor would Germany, or Russia permit it. Whatever commercial negotiations England may peacefully make will be well enough; but we do not think she will be permitted to do more than this. Egypt, under the Khedive, is looming up as one of the great powers of the future.

THE PRESIDENTIAL ISSUE.

As soon as the returns from the several States have been gathered and analyzed, speculation will become rife over what may be termed the political bearing of the results. This will turn, chiefly, on the Presidency, and the standing and prospects of candidates will be first in order. It is very evident that the result in New York will impair, if it does not entirely destroy, the chances of TILDEN, among the Democracy, just as, in Ohio, THURMAN was beaten by the triumphant HAYES. The nomination, platform, and canvass in New York, were all designed to aid the personal fortunes of TILDEN, and the vote taken will consequently slaughter him. We have, however, less to do with the Democratic, than with the Republican side of this question. Prior to the Ohio canvass, the names most prominently mentioned for the Presidential nomination, aside from that of President GRANT, were BLAINE, WASHBURNE and MORTON. The first of these depended for his success on his ability to control the Pennsylvania delegation. With this, there was a good prospect of success; without, this chance amounted to very little. We do not think, as matters now stand, he will be at all likely to receive the support of the Pennsylvania delegation. WASHBURNE is in Paris, and, thus, practically out of the fight. MORTON's lack of health, and other reasons, put him aside. Thus the three original candidates have fallen into the background.

When HAYES was elected Governor of Ohio, the attempt was made to sound public sentiment in his interest. The response was so feeble, that the effort was not prolonged. It was speedily discovered, that the Ohio election did not carry with it the great moral power that was anticipated for it. Its effect was not at all commensurate with the effort required to produce it. This was partially owing to the shifting and uncertain character of the canvass,—the monetary, school and other questions being mixed, and the whole affair degenerating at last into a mere scrub race for victory. Hence no real moral power attended the victory, and HAYES, while elected Governor, gained very little personal *eclat*. We conclude, therefore, that the real candidates, toward whom the eyes of the people are turned, are Governor HARTRANFT, of this State, and President GRANT. The former comes out of the election with a personal triumph. He was elected, largely because of his known fitness for the office, integrity of character, and personal popularity among the people. He led his ticket and carried it. RAWLE was rather carried by the ticket, than an aid to it. Hence the Governor stands alone, stronger in a sense than his party, the head of a victory that means much,—the triumph of the Republican party over the Democracy.

We do not think for a moment that President GRANT is a candidate for nomination in the sense of seeking it. He has never sought the Presidential office. As General of the army he held a life position, created expressly for him, and which was congenial to him. The salary was ample, and the labors light and pleasant. He was persuaded to permit the use of his name, in the interest of the Republican party; and did so, not that he needed the honor, but that the administration of the country might remain in Republican hands. We can testify, from personal knowledge, that he has been thoroughly loyal to the party, in all his administration of public affairs. At the close of his first term he was renominated, by acclamation, and elected by one of the grandest majorities ever given any man. That he desired, and believed he deserved the second nomination, we do not doubt; but he did nothing to secure it, other than to do his duty wisely and well. The flood of vituperation that had been cast upon him, made the second nomination and election a vindication. He has said, and honestly, too, that he does not seek or desire an additional term; yet the early and persistent agitation of the subject, by opposition papers, has not only familiarized the people with the Third Term humbug, but has led them to seriously inquire whether there is anything in it to be afraid of. The result is a positive reaction, not in favor of Third Termism as an abstract principle, but in behalf of the idea that the people of this country are competent to determine who they will have for President; and inasmuch as the Constitution does not limit them, they do not propose to be limited by demagogues, or infatuated and dictatorial papers. The direct question, therefore, that is being quietly canvassed, among that portion of the Republican party, which is its bone and sinew is, whether or not President GRANT shall be renominated; and the current is strongly in that direction. All the subjects raised, as affecting him, are being, and have been canvassed. As we see and hear it, the view taken is this: That the Third Term agitation has nothing in it; that the cry of nepotism is of no account, it being a merit rather than a fault that the President stands by his friends, while his appointments are generally good. And while in portions of the West his financial views are not fully accepted, it is felt that his administration has been so generally good, that he is a man eminently worthy of farther trust. In the above, we are not specially advocating his claims, but setting forth the situation, as we think it to be.

Governor HARTRANFT's elements of strength are partly in himself, and partly in the forces that surround him. Next to President GRANT we believe him to be the strongest man before the people, and the most available. His administration of affairs in this State has been marked by great ability, and much fairness and independence. He is a gentleman in manners, kindly in demeanor, and wins friends wherever he goes. No person can find fault with his administrative record; and it requires as much real grasp of intellect to administer the affairs of this Commonwealth, as is required in the Presidency. Add to this, the negative quality of a blameless character and record, which make of him an unassailable candidate, and we have the elements of personal strength. Those immediately interested in his success are the most astute practical politicians in the entire country. They are accustomed to the manipulation of Primaries and Conventions, and will, if they set themselves to the task, put a large delegation in the National Convention in the interest of Governor HARTRANFT. In saying this, we do not wish to create the impression that all this will be dishonestly done. Pennsylvania will go for Governor HARTRANFT without manipulation from any one. To secure other States will require work; and all we mean to say is, that he has among his friends those who have skill in just this department of political enterprise. Hence, those who simply look at him and his record, and ridicule the idea of his becoming a Presidential candidate, count without their host. What he is, and has done, are, of course, the basis of all else; but it is not every deserving man who gains a Presidential nomination; and what we say is, that Governor HARTRANFT has both the qualities that are desirable, and friends to work in his behalf. We have only, with this fact in mind, to remember that the votes of a few large States in Convention will determine the result, to know that he is a formidable contestant for the coming prize. He will have, also, what meretricious aid there is in the fact of being Centennial Governor, and host to the principal men from all parts of the nation.

We do not feel it our duty, at this moment, to do more than indicate the drift of events. As we see it, the contest is really between President GRANT and Governor HARTRANFT. The former, without so much as lifting a finger, is a formidable competitor for any man. He has a place in the hearts and confidence of the American people equaled by none. Should he not be nominated, it will be solely for the reason that he has filled two terms of office; and the people will turn to another with a feeling of regret. Should he be nominated, he will be elected. We have not the slightest fear as to this point. If he is not nominated, we have no hesitancy in predicting that Governor HARTRANFT will be, and that he will be easily and triumphantly elected.

JOHN CLARK, sentenced to be hanged in Rochester, N. Y., to-day, has been granted a respite of two weeks by Governor Tilden.

FIENDISH MURDER IN CHICAGO.

A Swedish Tailor Deliberately Shoots a Servant Girl While Engaged at her Work—One of the Most Cold-blooded Assassinations Ever Committed.

(From the Chicago Inter-Ocean.)

A most cowardly and what from the evidence in the case has proven to be a premeditated murder, was committed Tuesday morning in a passageway between the buildings Nos. 81 and 83 West Washington street. The victim was a young and beautiful Irish girl named Mary Ryder, 18 years of age, and the dastard who perpetrated the foul deed a Swedish tailor named Andrew Joahnsen, doing business at No. 83 West Washington street. The facts in the matter were about as follows: The building No. 83, as stated, is occupied by Johansen as a merchant tailoring establisment in the front part and the upper portion and back as a residence by the same party. The next building, on the east, No. 81, which is separated from 83 by a small alleyway about three feet in width, is occupied by Mary Ann Longhua as a boarding-house and saloon. Miss Ryder, the deceased, was employed as a domestic in the latter family. In the rear of both numbers is a hydrant, which furnishes water to both families. By continued usage the boards about the hydrant had become worn and dislocated. About 9 o'clock Miss Ryder went out with a hatchet and nails for the purpose of securing the boards. She had been at work but a short time when Johansen came out of his shop and commanded her to desist. She refused, and he told her if she did not he would shoot her. She replied by informing him that she did not fear him, and proceeded with her work. He returned to his house, and in a short time came back with a pistol in his hand. When Miss Ryder observed him she rose from where she was kneeling on the boards, and begged him not to shoot; but before she could escape he discharged a ball at her, which entered her breast in the region of the heart, and almost instantaneous death ensued. The case was reported at the Union Street Station, and the body, along with the Johansen, was conveyed thither. About 3 o'clock in the afternoon, Deputy Coroner McGirr impaneled a jury, and an inquest was held on the body.

Among the witnesses summoned was Bridget Lyman, a lady near 70 years of age, mother of Mrs. Longhua, keeper of the boarding house. She testified that she had known the deceased for about four months. She was a servant in her daughter's family. She had never known of any difficulty between the deceased and the prisoner, save once, when the prisoner went out into the yard and made the deceased quit shaking a piece of carpet. About 9:30 o'clock she heard Johansen talking in a loud tone out in the passageway. She went to the door and saw Johansen pointing a pistol at Miss Ryder. He said: "If you don't get out of here I'll shoot you." She said: "I am not afraid, shoot if you like." She had no sooner uttered these words than he fired, and the girl started toward the door and fell prostrate just on the threshold. The witness remained just a moment, but did not her deceased utter a word. She was a good, honest girl, and a hard worker. When asked if she could identify Johansen, she replied that she thought she could. The prisoner was then brought into Court, and the witness recognized him as the party who did the shooting.

Isaac G. Lansing, the officer who arrested Johansen, was then called. He testified: I went to the house No. 81 Washington street and saw the deceased breathing her last. I was informed that Johansen did the shooting, and I accordingly proceeded to arrest him. I found him in his shop; asked him if he did the shooting; he replied that he did. He said that the girl threatened to cut him with the hatchet which she had in her hand, and he did it in self-defense. Asked him for the pistol and he produced it, saying at the same time that he did the shooting with it. He also asserted that the girl was cutting his house with the hatchet, and when he reprimanded her she came at him with the hatchet. The witness stated that he had examined the house and failed to discover any incisions on even bruises on the side of the house he indicated; but he saw where the deceased or some one had driven nails into the boards about the hydrant. Here the pistol was produced and examined by the witness. He found that one cartridge had been exploded, and upon that the hammer was resting.

As will be seen, the evidence goes to show that the murder was one of the most cold-blooded upon the annals of crime. It was clearly shown that no injury had been done to the prisoner's house, either by the deceased or any one else, and the fact that Johansen entered his house after speaking to the girl and got the pistol with which he did the bloody deed stamps it as premeditated. Johansen was asked if he desired to make a statement. He said he did not until he consulted his lawyers.

CONFEDERATE WAR MEMORIES.

Why Lee Lost Gettysburg—Oration Before the Veterans of the Army of Northern Virginia.

Major Daniel, of Lynchburg, in his oration before the Virginia division of the Confederate Army of Northern Virginia, at Richmond, on Thursday, said that the battle of Gettysburg was the result of the mutual ignorance of both Lee and Meade of the advance of each other, both moving toward Gettysburg on misinformation as to each other's course, and meeting in the great decisive struggle as it were by chance. Among the causes which led to the defeat of Lee the orator enumerated the following: The absence of Stuart's cavalry, separated from Lee by a change of direction of the Federal army while under Hooker, the ignorance of Stuart of the subsequent movements of Lee, and the consequent loss of information on the part of Lee of the Federal movements. The first day of the fight was a chapter of accidents, and the field was chosen rather by fate than by foresight, for it was Lee's intention not to attack the Federals in Pennsylvania if it could be avoided. The delay on the second day in making the attack, due perhaps to the tardiness of Longstreet's movements and the prolonged absence of Pickett's division, was fatal. The failure of Rhodes, either by miscalculation of distance or other causes to support Early in time on the second day, was also cited among the causes of defeat. Again on the third day, Longstreet repeated his unfortunate and unexplained delay; then there was the exhaustion of the supply of artillery, ammunition, and besides all these the failure of Wilcox to close in upon Pickett's right, thereby causing a gap by which Pettigrew's and Trimble's brigades were shattered and driven back, and Picket was unsupported. Yet Lee nobly assumed the whole fault of defeat, saying to Wilcox: "Never mind, General, it is all my fault." The orator defended Lee for not advancing at once upon his temporary success of the first day, and also Meade for not advancing upon Lee with all his forces on the failure of Pickett's charge. But the defeat was decisive. Had success attended the skill of Lee and the valor of his troops, Baltimore and Washington would have fallen, foreign recognition would have followed, and the full and firm establishment of the confederacy would have been assured. If Lee failed he failed in an attempt that other men would pale to think of. Lee, in assuming the fault of defeat, had crucified his own glorious reputation as a vicarious sacrifice for his Lieutenant and his men.

MOODY'S METHOD.

Three Classes of Inquirers.

In the course of one of his sermons in Brooklyn Mr. Moody divided the "inquirers" into three classes:

First—The backsliders. For them, he advised the Christians to use the following verses: Jeremiah ii, 13; Jeremiah ii, 19; Jeremiah iii, 12; Isaiah xiv, 1. 2.; Isaiah xiv, 4., and to point out the history of Peter for encouragement.

Second—Those not deeply convicted of sin. For them should be used those passages of God's law by which the sinner will be able to measure himself and to realize the depth of his iniquity, such as Romans iii, 10; Romans iii, 23; Isaiah iii, 6; Jeremiah vi, 14. Much injury is done by trying to comfort people just beginning to understand their real condition, instead of probing them to the bottom, and beginning to build again on new and strong foundations.

Third—Those who think they are too wicked to be saved. The law is through with them, and they need comfort that will bind their wounds, and such verses as Isaiah i., 18; Isaiah iii., 4, 5; Isaiah xliii., 25, 26; Isaiah xliv., 22; John i., 11, 12, should be used, and the doctrine of substitution should be taught. Such words as "receive," "believe," "trust," and "take" should be impressed upon them as the only conditions for their redemption, and the verses John v., 24; Romans v., 6; Revelations xxii., 17, and the precedents of Christ's mercy as exhibited in the cases of the Philippian jailer, of Saul, and of the thief on the cross, should be cited to them.

"And," said the speaker in conclusion, "earnest heart work must be done. The butterfly labor of flitting from one sinner to another, asking each one how he feels, won't do. 'Feelings' are the invention of the devil to clog God's work. No sooner does a sinner begin to climb out of the sea of sin upon the Rock of Ages, than the devil comes around with a plank that he calls 'feelings,' and tries to slip it under the sinner to take the place of the sure and solid foundations offered by the rock. Beware then of trying to carry sinners through on their 'feelings,' and beware of talking much to them about yourself."

PERSONAL.

A LADY in Washington is said to exhibit, as one of her choicest possessions, the coat John Wilkes Booth wore on the night of the assassination.

WHEN Morrissey can be elected as a "reformer" it is terrible to reflect on the possible depravity of the man he was called upon to beat.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

MISS GENIVIEVE WARD, the American tragedienne, now playing in England, offers to play one night during her engagement in America for the benefit of the Centennial Fund.

WE had a little Granger once,
His name was Victor Piollet,
But now his tender form is laid
Away beneath the violet.
Gone to meet Pershing.

MAINE has ten ex-Governors living, and all residing in the State. Their names are Crosby, Kent, A. P. Morrill, Hamlin, Williams, L. M. Morrill, Washburn, Coburn, Chamberlain, and Perham. Four are over seventy years old.

MRS. LILIAN EDGARTON says that one of the shams of the day is making money the equivalent of respectability. That accounts for the inflated character of much of our respectability. It ought to be brought down to a solid basis.

BAYARD TAYLOR will, on the 14th inst., deliver a lecture on "Schiller," at Washington, under the auspices of the "Schiller Bund," of that city, an organization of which Postmaster-General Jewell and other high Government officers are members.

CAPTAIN MICHAEL CRESAP, the Maryland pioneer, whose daughter married Luther Martin, Burr's counsel, is buried in Trinity church yard, New York, opposite the north transept door. He was buried there just a century ago. Jefferson accused him of murdering Logan, the Indian.

MRS. THOMAS HICKS, the reputed *finances* of General Robert C. Schenck, American Minister to England, recently returned from Europe, where she made a reputation and became very conspicuous by the unusual magnificence of her entertainments in London and Paris. Mrs. Hicks, we understand, returns to Europe in a few weeks.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *N. Y. Herald*, writes on the authority of a Confederate staff officer, that Stonewall Jackson got his sobriquet from General Bee, who said in the heat of contest: "Men, we have got to win this battle alone. There stands Jackson like a stone wall, and will not help us. Let every man that is a man follow me."

THE Hon. Robert W. Johnson, an ex-United States and ex-Confederate Senator of Arkansas, the Hon. Jacob Thompson, of Memphis, an ex-Secretary of the Interior, of Buchanan's Cabinet, and Judge R. W. Thompson, of Terre Haute, who took the Northern chute during the war, recently met by chance at the Southern Hotel in St. Louis, and had a pleasant chat of by-gone days.

EX-MARSHAL BAZAINE is charged with having hesitated at nothing that would bring him money when in command of the French army of invasion in Mexico in 1864–5. He is alleged to have kept, in the name of others, two stores in the City of Mexico—one a grocer's, and the other a dry goods shop—in which French stuffs were sold at high prices and at immense profits, as he found means to avoid paying freight or import duties. In this way he is said to have amassed a large fortune.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

JOHN RITTER, who murdered his two children at Hackettstown, N. J., and then attempted to kill himself, is recovering.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Baltimore *Bulletin* says that the Philadelphians stare worse than any Americans. And its true.

A LARGE building will be erected on the Centennial grounds in Philadelphia for the display of the goods of shoe manufacturers and tanners of the country.

THE *Christian at Work* says: "We once asked the owner of a beautiful dog why he did not exterminate the fleas on him. Said he: 'Oh, he wants something to do, so I let him scratch.'"

THE corpse of the late Mr. Carruth was forwarded from Vineland to Camden on the railroad pass the unfortunate editor held during his lifetime. That's dead-heading in ghastly earnest.

IN Philadelphia, on Wednesday night, James Hanley, a member of the fire department, was shot dead in front of the engine house, by George Fletcher, who had been discharged from the department. Fletcher was arrested.

A FIRE in Cincinnati on Thursday, destroyed the liquor house of Duckworth, Spence & Co. Loss from $60,000 to $65,000; small insurance. The fire also damaged Meader & Co.'s furniture warehouse $15,000; uninsured.

IN Memphis, on Wednesday night, Fayette Goodbar, of the firm of Goodbar & Gilleland, wholesale boot and shoe dealers, was shot by James A. Omberg, teller of the Union and Planter's Bank, who, seeing Goodbar advancing on him, flourishing a stick, thought he was a garroter, and fired, wounding Goodbar severely in the face. The parties were good friends.

THE *Telegraph* of St. John, N. B., says that a lady, who resided in a village on the river St. John, assisted recently to prepare the body of a neighbor for burial. While so engaged some virus from the dead body was absorbed into a slight cut on the lady's finger, and a few hours later she was seized with intense pain in her hand, attended by a rapid swelling. After days of severe suffering she died.

JOHN G. MEHLMAN, of Gloucester, has an Irish farthing bearing date of 1723, which he picked up in a seam on the ledge at East Gloucester. On one side is the cut of a reclining maiden, with her harp, representing, as we suppose, "The Maid of Erin," with the word "Hibernia" over her head. On the obverse is the bust of King George, with the words, "Georgius, Dei Gratia Rex." The coin is in an excellent state of preservation.

Two nests of "bumble-bees" have recently been sent from England to Canterbury, New Zealand, to assist in the propagation of the common clover plant. Experiment has proved that the honey-bee, owing to lack of strength and shortness of proboscis, is unable to penetrate the clover-blossom far enough to deposit the pollen-grains of one flower upon the stagma of another.

AN Onondaga minister, who has preached in an agricultural community, has had a varied experience in getting his pay. One farmer at the end of the year offered to settle up giving him a buck or two dollars in money. The minister took the latter. Another met him one day and said, "I have subscribed $40 for preaching; I will give you a cow and call it square. She's a blamed poor cow, just like your preaching." The parson drove home the cow.

SOME excitement was caused in Memphis, on Wednesday night, by Ed. Shaw, the colored Wharfmaster, going to the Church saloon and threatening to cut the throat of and scalp Mr. Younger, a colored speaker from St. Louis, for stumping Mississippi during the late canvass for the Conservatives. Younger appealed to the Chief of Police for protection, and that officer sent some men to protect him, but Younger, fearing Shaw would incite other negroes to murder him, changed his lodgings.

THE NEW YORK DUEL.

Further Details of the Tragedy—A Business Quarrel with Ghastly Results—Death of Both Parties.

The terrible fight with pistols in the tenement house at No. 106 Delancey street, New York, between Jos. Goldman and David Jaroslaw, on Tuesday afternoon, grew out of a personal quarrel between the two men on a matter of business. They were both Hebrews and natives of Russian Poland, and had been partners in manufacturing jewelry at No. 59 East Broadway for about two years past. Recently the business had not been very remunerative, and Jaroslaw became suspicious of his partner, and began keeping a separate account of the transactions of the firm. This account confirmed his suspicions, and the partners had a disagreement, which resulted in the dissolution of the firm in August last. The money which Jaroslaw had invested in the business was gone, and upon the dissolution he found himself almost penniless. He, however, formed a partnership with another jeweler, and began business anew. Goldman resented the suspicions cast upon him, and was accustomed to speak reproachfully to his former partner, and to mention him with bitter terms in conversation with others.

At about half past three o'clock in the afternoon a boy went to Jaroslaw, at his store in Essex street, and told him that a woman just arrived from Poland on her way to Chicago was the bearer of a letter from his wife. She was waiting for him, the messenger said, at 106 Delancey street. Jaroslaw was expecting such a letter, and putting on his coat, and telling his partner he would not be long gone, he hurried to the place of appointment. An hour later Propstein heard of his tragic death. The pistols were precisely alike. The strong probability is that Goldman purchased them, loaded them, and then sent out the messenger. On Jaroslaw's arrival, he must have bolted the doors and giving him one of the pistols, called upon him to defend himself. Several shots missed their mark, but Goldman dropped dead on receiving the bullet in the temple, and Jaroslaw was shot in the head and died Wednesday. Both bodies were taken to the morgue. Jaroslaw was a member of the Milaga Jewish Society, and they will take charge of his body.

A MALE egg, one that will hatch out a rooster, has on its pointed end small folds and wrinkles, while a female egg has no wrinkles and is perfectly smooth at both ends and well rounded. It is evident that the Democrats laid in a good many smooth eggs on Tuesday, for they didn't bring out any roosters.—*N. Y. Herald.*

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

Two Business Blocks and the Weaver House of Wheatland in Ruins—Loss About $21,000.

A letter to the Sharpsville *Advertiser*, from Wheatland, Mercer county, this State, says: Last Saturday evening, October 30th, fire was discovered issuing from the Weaver Block. When it was first seen the school and church bells were rung, and a general alarm given throughout the town. Men gathered quickly in response to the alarm, but the flames spread so rapidly through the dry material that it was utterly impossible to check their course, and in less than an hour from the time the fire was first discovered the entire block was a mass of blazing cinders. An adjoining block was swept away like dry stubble, leaving only a mass of smoking rubbish to show where they stood. The Weaver Block, where the fire originated, was about 100 feet front by 40 feet back, containing the Weaver House hotel, three rooms for mercantile purposes, a public hall and the Knights of Pythias Lodge room. It was built by the Weaver brothers about five years ago, and cost $15,000. It was insured in three different companies, the whole amounting to $8,500. W. S. Cunningham, the lessee, loses a good deal of furniture. He estimates his loss at $1,500. He was insured for $1,000. The K. of P. lose all their books, papers and everything they owned. They estimate their loss at $1,000. Their insurance expired last pril and was not renewed. The adjoining block was built about the same time and cost $3,000. It consisted of three storerooms, one of which was used as a dwelling house. All the insurance claimed on it is, I believe, $500. The family living in it lost nothing only their sleep. The wind was blowing strong, and blowing from the southwest, which saved the entire square from destruction.

A BRUTAL OUTRAGE.

A Girl Enticed from Home and Cruelly Abused.

A man calling himself George Ross came to New Springfield, Ohio, last Thursday, and got his dinner at Peter's hotel, and then said he was looking for a servant girl; claimed that he lived in the vicinity of Mount Jackson, Pa. He was recommended to a man named Smith, living near the line in Columbiana county, who had a daughter about twenty years of age, named Minerva, who was accustomed to go out to service if she had a good place. He visited the house, told a plausible story, that the work required of a girl would be light, and finally induced Miss Smith to accompany him home, but instead of going to Mt. Jackson, he drove her to a house near New Buffalo, and now told her they would stop here all night, and that she must pass off as his wife. She refused his infamous proposal, and he then threatened to kill her if she did not comply. Terrified and among strangers she submitted, and the story she tells of his horrid brutality during that terrible night is too dreadful for publication. The next morning she was taken with spasms, and in that condition was driven within sight of her own house, and then put her out of the buggy. He drove off toward Mt. Jackson. The poor girl made her way home as best she could, and told her story. She is now lying at the point of death, her nervous system being so terribly shocked that the spasms continue. The country around is greatly excited in the matter, and active and strenuous efforts are being made to find the villain. If he should fall into the hands of the farmers about New Springfield we pity him. He is a heavy set black whiskered man, and is believed to live in the vicinity of New Castle, Pa.—*Youngstown Register and Tribune.*

November.

The month in its beginning preserves its characteristics:
No warmth, no cheerfulness, no beautiful ease,
No comfortable feel in any member;
No shade no shine, no butterflies, no bees,
No fruits, no flowers, no leaves, no birds,
November!

The foregoing description, if not literally true just now, is certainly exact enough for recognition.

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No. 61 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh.

CHARTERED IN 1862.

Assets January 1, 1873, - - $778,251.56.

OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at office.

Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, Jas. Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. S. McKinley, Secretary and Treasurer.

A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zeg.

Solicitor—JOHN H. BAILEY.

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Park Hair Dressing Saloon.

Hair Dressing, Hair Cutting, Shaving and Shampooing, in the latest style. Also, Cupping and Leeching, &c.

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General Insurance Agency,
No. 115 FOURTH AVENUE,
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LANE BROTHERS WHOLESALE HARDWARE
POCKET KNIVES, Knives and Forks, SPOONS, SCISSORS, AXES, SHOVELS, LOCKS, Hinges, Nails, Files, etc. Carpenter's, Blacksmith's, and AGRICULTURAL TOOLS, PITTSBURGH, PA., Cor. Liberty & Birth Street.

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75 Songs, each a true Gem and undeniably popular. Among the attractive titles are

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GREAT REDUCTION
Look at these Prices

Decorated China Sets, 44 pieces, all colors, only	$ 8 00
Gold Band China Sets, 56 pieces	10 00
Best Quality China Dinner Sets	30 00
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Decorated Chamber Sets with Slop Jar in variety of patterns	10 00
Iron Stone China Dinner Plates, per dozen	1 20
Iron Stone China Breakfast Plates, per doz	1 05
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Also, a large stock of

BRITANNIA WARE,
SILVER-PLATED WARE,
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Fine and Common Glassware,
AT EQUALLY LOW PRICES.
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LATEST SEMI-WEEKLY DRY GOODS REPORT FROM
WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,
NOS. 165, 167 AND 169 FEDERAL STREET, ALLEGHENY CITY, PENN'A.
WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1875.

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DRESS GOODS!
JUST OPENED,
At very attractive prices.

At 25c, best Black Alpacas ever sold at that price.
At 37½c, good Black Alpacas, usual price 50c.
At 50c and 62½c, fine Black Alpacas, decided bargains.
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At 50c, Bargains in Black Cashmeres.
At 62½c and 75c, Black Cashmeres, much under usual prices.
At 87½c and $1, extra quality Black Cashmeres.
At $1.12, $1.25 and $1.37, equal good bargains in fine All-Wool Black Cashmeres.
At $1.50 to $2.50, Special bargains in finest Black Wool Cashmeres and Silk Warp Cashmeres.
Black Henrietta Cloths, Bombazines, Poplins, &c, Black Serges, Sateens, Crapes, &c.

NEW
DRESS SILKS.

At $1, extra good bargains in Black Dress Silks.
At $1.12½ and $1.25, Black Dress Silks, best value yet offered.
At $1.50 and $1.75, bargains in better Black Silks.
At $2 to $3.50, equal good bargains in best Black Silks.
New Black and Gray Striped Silks, very low.
New Plain Colored Dress Silks, desirable shades.

THE NEW SHADES IN
Colored Cashmeres, French Merinos, &c.
Alpacas, Mohair Lustres and Poplins.
Camel's Hair and Thibet Cloths.
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Splendid assortment of New Style Plaids, at 12½, 25, 37½, 50c up to $2.50.
Special New Bargains in Desirable Dress Goods, at 19½, 15, 18¾ and 25c per yard.
One of the largest and most attractive assortment of Dress Goods to be found in this country at prices the lowest without exception.

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Jos. Horne & Co.

Have now open a large assortment
UNDERWEAR
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White and Scarlet all Wool SHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
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White and Scarlet Flannel SHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
White and Shetland Merino SHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
Men's Shirts and Drawers from 50c up.
Silk Shirts and Drawers, 3 to 16 thds.

FOR LADIES.

White and Scarlet all Wool VESTS AND DRAWERS,
White and Shetland VESTS AND DRAWERS.

Ladies' Vests are High Neck and Long Sleeve, High Neck and Short Sleeve, or Low Neck and Short Sleeve.

LADIES' DRAWERS
Made regular length to the knee—extra length to the ankle.

For Misses and Children.
White Merino
Vests, Pantletts and Drawers.
White and Shetland Undershirts.

All the above goods in a variety of qualities and all sizes are offered at

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FIRST CLASS REAL ESTATE MORTGAGES WANTED; ALSO $5,000 WARD SCHOOL BONDS.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY, November 5, 1875.

The bad weather for a few days past sufficiently retarded banking operations to cause a spring forward with the return of comparative good weather. Business at the banks was good yesterday, and the prospect is that it will continue thus for a time to come. Our real estate market continues exceeding dull, and it begins to be evident that this dullness will continue through the winter. We hope, however, with the return of spring, that this trouble will pass away. Rents continue low, and families economize by joining in taking houses—two living in one. Should our manufactories continue operations through the winter, much of the evil dreaded will be averted—a fact which will have its influence on rents and real estate.

The drain of gold from San Francisco to New York, together with the losses of San Francisco capital in the fire at Virginia City, have made the beginning of another panic in San Francisco. From time to time during the last two weeks we have called attention to the certainty that this movement of gold could not continue without such a result before long. The suspension of the National Gold Bank and Trust Company shows that there is not gold enough on the Pacific coast for the banks of San Francisco to continue its use as a circulating medium, and it is difficult to see how the other banks of that city can continue to pay in coin. Any attempt to transfer gold from New York to San Francisco to enable them to do so, as was done when the Bank of California failed, would produce a gold panic in New York, and cause such a rise in gold and such a depression in the price of sterling exchange that it would give a serious check to the whole export movement of domestic products.

The banks of New York city hold $3,500,000 more gold certificates of the National Treasury than they did a week ago, but they only hold just the same amount as they did one month ago. The National Treasury holds no more cash gold than it did a month ago, and in view of the payment of the $12,500,000 of November interest, at least one-half of which will be exported to pay foreign bondholders, it is apparent that the National Treasury cannot help the California banks as it did before.

It seems, therefore, not improbable that we are on the eve of a crisis in the matter of gold, and that the result of it may possibly be that the banks of the Pacific coast will either have to abandon gold as a currency or else submit to such a contraction of their business as will bring the dimensions of trade down to the limit of their meager stock of gold.

The National Treasury seems to have had some forewarning of the impending crisis in San Francisco, hence the programme of diminished gold sales this month, being only $2,000,000 in November against $4,000,000 in October.

Robinson Brothers, Bankers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

6s 1881	116½	5-20's 1865—coupons	121¼
U.S.6's, 1861, coup.	122¾	10-40's	118
" 1864	114¾	Currency 6's	122½
" 1865	114¾	7-30's, New 3 per cent.	105¾
" 1865 new	119	10-40's—coupons	117
5-20's 1867	121		

RAILWAYS.

N. Y. Cen.	104	Ohio & Mississippi	16
Erie	17¾	Union Pacific	82¾
L. S.	92¾	Toledo & Wabash	6
C. C. & I. C.	84	Harlem	131¾
Pa. Cen'l	84¾	Adams Express	101
Pac. Mail	39¾	American Express	57
Michigan Southern	66¾	U. S. Express	45½
North Western	64¾	Wells Fargo & Co. Ex.	78
North Western Com.	56¾	Quicksilver	23¾
Do. Pref.	51¾	Fort Wayne	97¾
Rock Island	103½	Hannibal & St. Jos.	19
Cleve. & Pittsb.	79	Panama	125
Pacific Mail	38	Iron Mountain	12
Western Union Tel.	82¾		

Robinson Brothers furnish the following quotations of active stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board:

P. R. R. (B)	80¾	Cen. Trans (S)	46
Reading (R)	43¾	Mariposa Pref. (A)	34¾
U. Cos. of N. J. (S)	118¾	A. V. R. R. 7-30s (S)	92½
Oil Creek (B)	10½	P. C. & St. L. 7's (S)	74
Lehigh Valley (S)	62¾		

NEW YORK, November 4, 1875.

A half million dollars of Government gold was awarded to-day at 115.02 to 115.19. Money opened at 4@6 per cent., and closed at 2@3; prime mercantile paper 6@7. The customs receipts were $497,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $778,000. The clearings were $70,000,000. Sterling was quiet at 477 1-2@485. Gold opened at 114 7-8, advanced to 115¼, reacted to 114⅞, and advanced to 115 3-8, at which it closed. The rates paid for carrying were 2 and 1 per cent. Loans were also made flat. Governments were strong. Railroad bonds were without important change this afternoon, except for Union Pacific sinking funds, which declined to 80, but recovered at the close to 81. Union Pacific firsts were firm at 101, and land grants steady at 96. Western Pacifics sold at 96, and Central Pacific, San Joaquin branch, at 87 1-2. Chicago & Northwestern sold at 94 3-4, and do. gold bonds were firm at 87 3-8. Sinking funds were quiet.

The stock market toward the close underwent a severe hammering process by the bears, and various reports were put afloat to influence values; among others, some unfavorable ones from Washington in regard to the Supreme Court decision on the Union Pacific case. Nothing definite is known in regard to this case, and the first authentic information will be the decision of the Court officially rendered. The decline in Union Pacific stock and bonds was used against the general market, and the bearish feeling induced a short interest in leading shares. There were evidences of covering by the room cliques at the close. The greatest fluctuation of the day was in Union Pacific, which declined from 65½ to 62¾, but finally recovered to 63. The next widest fluctuation was in Pacific Mail, which fell off from 40¼ to 37¾, closing at 38. Lake Shore came next, declining from 61¼ to 60¾, and leaving off at 60¾. Northwest common rose from 37¾ to 38¾, and finally closed at 37½. St. Paul advanced from 34½ to 34¾, but afterwards reacted to 34¼.

The Granger stocks and bonds have shown much strength since the Wisconsin election. The Northwestern road is earning an average of $60,000 per day, a large increase compared with the same time last year. Erie fell off from 17½ to 17, rose to 17⅝, and closed at 17⅛@17¼. Western Union advanced from 75½ to 75¾, and finally closed at 75¾. The other fluctuations were slight. The Atlantic & Pacific and Missouri Pacific conference was characterized by some bitterness, and finally adjourned until to-morrow.

The transactions on the Stock Exchange aggregated 168,000 shares, of which 68,000 were Pacific Mail, 23,000 Western Union, 6,000 Northwest common, 48,000 Lake Shore, and 13,000 Union Pacific.

The sudden death of Judge Geo. J. Jewett, of Philadelphia, at the St. Nicholas Hotel, last evening, disturbed one or two stocks in which he was a large operator in this market. He was the brother of the Erie receiver, Mr. H. J. Jewett. Mr. Jewett was supposed to be largely long of Lake Shore.

*Government*s.—U. S. coupons of 1881, 122½@123; 6-20s of '64, 114⅞; do of '65, 116; do new, 115; do of '67, 121; do of '68, 121¾; new 5s, 115⅝; 10-40s, 116; coupons, 117; currency 6s, 123½.

State Bonds.—Tennessee, old, 48¾; do new, 46¾; Virginia, new, 39; do old, 40; Missouri 6s, 101½.

Stocks.—Western Union Telegraph, 75¾; Pacific Mail, 37⅞; Adams Express, 101; Wells, Fargo & Co. Express, 78; American Express, 57; United States Express, 45¾; New York Central, 104; Erie, 17⅛; do preferred, 35; Harlem, 132; do preferred, 130; Michigan Central, 64½; Union Pacific, 60½; Lake Shore, 60¾; Illinois Central, 91½; Pittsburgh, 90½; Northwest common, 37⅞; do preferred, 51½; New Jersey Central, 105; Rock Island, 103½; St. Paul, 34½; do preferred, 62½; Fort Wayne, 98½; Terre Haute, 6; do preferred, 19; Wabash, 6; do preferred, 17; Chicago & Alton, 95; do preferred, 103½; Ohio & Mississippi, 16½; Indiana Central, 5½; Hannibal & St. Joe, 19½; Burlington & Quincy, 114½; Delaware & Lackawanna, 118; Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph, 18½; Central Pacific, 101; Union, 106½.

LONDON, November 4.—The bullion gone into the Bank of England decreased £695,000 the past week. The amount of bullion withdrawn to-day amounted to £100,000. The proportion of reserve to liability is 39½ per cent. The rate of discount in open market for three months' bills is 3½ per cent., or ½ per cent. below the Bank of England rate. Consols: 94 9-16; U. S. new 5s, 105½; 5-20s of '65, 104½; do of '67, 108½; 10-40s, 104½; New York Central, 92; Erie, 15½; do preferred, 32.

PARIS, November 4.—The specie in the Bank of France increased 350,000 francs during the past week. Rentes 65f 75c.

FRANKFORT, November 4.—U. S. new 5s 99½.

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

DAILY REPORT OF PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, November 4, 1875.

The leading merchandize markets present but little that is really new or important—business continues dull, unusually so for this season of the year, but now that the fall elections are over, it is hoped and expected that there will be a change for the better before long. The depressed condition of trade since the opening of the year is indicated in the figures furnished by the Washington Bureau of Statistics, showing a falling off in the imports during the 9 months, as compared with the same period of 1874, of $43,927,845, and a decrease in the exports of $57,179,775, representing a total loss of over $100,000,000. Values, as a rule, continue depressed, and the tendency in all directions is toward economy and hard pan.

ASHES—The receipts continue liberal, and the stock in this market is large, estimated at 25,000 barrels; however, it is nearly all winter fruit and can be held, so that there is no disposition manifested to make concessions in order to effect sales. We continue to quote, in a jobbing way, at $3a3,50 per bbl. for fair to good, and $4a4,50 for prime to choice.

BEANS—The market continues dull, and prices are easy but unchanged. Mediums offering to the trade at $1,75a1,80; and navies quotable at $1,85a1,90. In a jobbing way, 5a10c per bu. above quotations.

BUTTER—Dealers generally continue to report trade slow, especially for the common grades, with which the market is considerably overstocked; however, prices have undergone no quotable change during the past few days, although the tendency is still downward. Prime to choice rolls, 25a28c; extra creamery, 29a30c; fair to good solid packed, 15a20c.

BROOMS—The following are the "Union Factory" prices: No. 2 common, $2,25; No. 3 hurl, $2,50; No. 4 hurl, $3,00; No. 5 hurl, $3,25; No. 6 hurl, $3,50; No. 3 carpet, $3,75; No. 4 carpet, $4,00; fancy parlor, $4,50; hotel, $5,00; railroad, $3,25a3,50; wisps, 6, 8 and 10 inch, $1,25a2,00; toy, $1,25a1,50.

CEMENT AND LIME—Following are current sales: Louisville, $1,65a1,75; Piermont, $1,55a1,75; Cleveland, $1,65a1,75. Calcined Plaster—French's Selected, $4a4,25; New York, $3,50a3,75; Michigan, $3,50a 3,75. Cement—Youghiogheny, $1,75a2,00; Louisville, $2,a2,10; Akron, $3,00a3,50; Portland, $6,50a7; White Sand, $1,75.

CHEESE—The market continues easy, and the demand has fallen off somewhat, but prices are well maintained; prime Ohio Factory, 13½a14c for August, and 14a14½c for September make. New York Goshen, 15 cents.

CRANBERRIES—$10a11 per barrel.

EGGS—The market continues quiet and unchanged; fresh, 27a28c; pickled, 20a25, as to brand.

FLOUR—Trade continues quiet, and, so far as we can learn, the market does not present a single new feature deserving of special notice. Old winter wheat, $7a7,25 for red; new ditto, $6,50a7, old spring wheat, $7 a7,25; new ditto, $6a6,50; the outside figure for Minnesotas. Rye Flour, $5,00a5,75. Buckwheat Flour, 2½a3c per pound.

GROCERIES—We have to report a continued dull Coffee market, and notwithstanding it is offering at a decline of ¼c a cent per pound at the seaboard, there is little or no demand for it; nor, furthermore, is it unlikely that there will be as long as the market occupies its present position, jobbers will continue to buy very sparingly as long as there is a probability of prices going still lower, as is the case at the present writing, they will carry no more stock than they can possibly help in small assortments, the lowest notch has been reached. Sugar is firm but quiet, and the same is true of Molasses and Syrups.

SUGARS.

Crushed	11¾	Standard B	10⅝
Granulated	11¾	Ex C Standard	10¾
Powdered	11¾	Demarara	9¾@10¼
Standard A	10½	Porto Rico	8¾@ 9¼
N. O. Sugar	8½@ 9¼	Refined Yellows	8@10

Rio Good	22 @23	Roasted loaves	29¾
Rio Prime	25 @26	R. Java, Ibpkgs	37
Rio Fancy	26 @27	R. Java, loose	36¾
R. Rio, lb pkgs	30		

MOLASSES.

Rangoon, per lb	7¼@8	Louisiana, per lb	75@85
Carolina, per lb	8½		

MOLASSES.

Porto Rico	50@65	New Orleans	65@70
Demarara	50@55		

SYRUPS.

Sugar house	38@40	Sugar Drips	60@65
Maryland	45	White Drips	65@70
New Drips	50@55	Golden Drips	70@75

GRAIN—The receipts continue to keep up well, and with stock accumulating, and a stronger desire to realize, the markets are weaker. The market for Wheat continues dull for poor to good, sound stock, in good condition, is selling readily at full rates; the great proportion of the offerings are of the former description. We continue to quote, at $1,27a1,35 for common to choice new red; $1,40a1,42 for old red; $1,38 a1,40 for new white. The Oat market continues dull, with more offering than there is a demand for, but prices remain about as last quoted; Pennsylvania and Ohio mixed, 38a40c; do white, 41a42c. Shelled Corn is quoted at 64a66c on track, and ear at 68a70c —the supply of the latter is reported light. Rye continues dull, and prices are nominal at 85a90c. Barley is quoted at $1a1,25 per bushel and very dull.

HAY—The market for baled continues dull, but unchanged; prairie on track, $12a14; timothy, $16a18. Loose from country wagons, $15a20.

NUTS—Chestnuts, $3,50a4 per bushel. Walnuts, 40a50c. and very dull.

ONIONS—In good supply and very dull; quoted, in a jobbing way, at $2a2,25 per bushel.

POTATOES—In good supply and easy; Peerless and Early Rose, on track, 30a35c; Peach Blows, 40a42c. Jersey Sweets, $3a 3,25 per barrel.

PROVISIONS—The market for the hog product continues quiet, as it usually is at this season of the year, no change to make in quotations. Our latest advices from the leading packing centers, are that many packers are ready to commence operations as soon as it is thought safe to do so; there is a general aversion, with good reason, to paying current rates for hogs.

Hams—Extra S. C.		Lard, Prime Leaf in tierces	
per lb	14½	Do. Prime, kettle	11¾
Shoulders, Ex.S. C.	11¾	Do. half barrels	15
S't Fast Bacon, S. C.	15¾	Lard, Ref. for sum-	
Dried Beef, Ex.	13	mer tierces	14¾
Do. in bbls	15		
Do. in buckets	15¾		
Do. in kegs	16		
Do. 5 lb do	17		
Do. 3 lb pails	18		
Do. 5 lb do	17¾		
Do. 3 lb pails	18		
Bacon Shoulders	10¾		
Rib Sides	14¾		
Short Rib do	14¾		
Clear Sides	15		
Mess Pork, per bbl	$21,50		
Miner's Lard Oil	—		
Lard Oil	80		

POULTRY Live Chickens, 50a60c per pair by the coop.

BAGS—Good mixed, 2½a3c.

SEED—Sales of Timothy Seed at $2,75a 2,90 to the trade, and $2,85a2,90 in a small way.

PITTSBURGH DRUG MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, Nov. 4, 1875.

Corrected by HARRIS & EWING, Wholesale Druggists, corner Liberty and Tenth streets.

Acac., sorts	70a 80	Oil, Anise	$4.00@4.25
2d sorts	50a 60	Bergam	5.75@6.25
1st select	80a 90	Cassia	2.00@2.50
Acid, Citric	1.10@1.15	Castor	1.45@1.50
Oxalic	17a 20	Lemon	4.75@5.00
Tartaric	45a 50	Linseed R	57a60
Alcohol	2.35@2.50	Linseed B	Cash
Aloes, cape	16a 20	Neatsfoot	90@1.00
A Barb	40a 50	Olive	1.25@2.00
Socot	75	" Qts	6.25@6.50
Alum	3¼a 4½	" Pts	3.25@3.50
Ammo., Aq.	8a 12	Orange	4.00
Carb	22a 25	Origanum	70a1.20
Arnica, Flor	20a 22	Pennyroyal	1.00
Asafœtida	30a 37	Peppermint	5.50
Balsam Tolu	50a 60	Rosemary	85@90
Canada	75a 80	Wintergr'n	4.00@4.25
Bay Rum	2.75@4.00	Pot. BiCarb	25
Bals. Copaiba	45a 50	Bichrom	24a26
Sub nit	2.10@2.25	Bromide	45a 75
Blue Mass	74	Chlorate	30a 37
Borax, pd	11 a12	Cyanide	2.35@2.60
Borax, ref'd	12a 18	Iodide	2.40@2.50
Brim., Roll	4a 5½	Prus.	45
Flor. sulp.	4½a 5	Sulphuret	18
Buchu	18a 25	Prus. Sol	18
Calomel	1.37	Quinine	1.80
Camphor ref	28a 33	Jalap, P.	45
Canwood	8a 9	Rhubarb	1.60@1.80
Cantharides	90@1.00	" Pow	1.60@1.80
Rom	36	Sar. Hond	58
Chloral Hyd	2.80	Sar. Mex.	28
Chlorform	1.10@1.25	Senega	1.20
Cinchona, Flav	70a 80	Spigelia	45
Red	1.20@1.30	Val. Eng.	28
Yellow	40@50	Virginia	28
Cochineal	68a 75	Saffron A m.	60@1.00
Copperas	2a 3	Sal. Am'nia	14a 16
Cream Tar	42a 49	Epsom	3a 4
Cubebs	15a 20	Glauber	2¾a 4
Dovers Pd'r	1.65@1.75	Rochelle	38
Ergot	75	Nitre	2a 3½
Ether, Nit	48a 70	Seed, Canary	20
Sulph	75a 80	Hemp	6@7
Ext., Logwd	13¾a14	Mustard	8a 10
Liqu. Cal	28a 45	Senna, A	37½
" Ital	28a 30	E. I	17a 22
Fustic	3a 4	Tinner	28
Ginger, Pure	20a 30	Shellac	68a 75
Ber	8@10	Soap, Castile	12a 14
Indigo, Man	1.00@1.20	White	10a 12
S. F.	1.10@1.25	Soda Ash	4a 5
Iodine	4.20@4.40	Bi Carb	3a 6
Iodoform	85 oz	Sulphate	2¼a 3
Juniper Ber	7a 9	Strch, Cry.	2.00@2.50
Logwood	2¾a 3¾	Pulv	2.50@3.00
Madder	12a 17	Sugar Lead	24a 28
Magnes, Cal	80@1.00	Tarpen, spts	50@ 55 gal
Calc	75a 80	Varnish	1.80@4.00 gal
Manna, Flo.	87 lb	Copal	1.25@2.00 gal
Morph. Sul.	4.45@4.75 oz	Damar	1.50@1.80 gal
Nit. Silver	1.60 oz	Japan	80@1.20 gal
Opium	7.00@7.40 lb	Venet. Red	2½a 4½ lb
Pow	9.75@9.80 lb	Whiting	1¾a 2½ lb

The Depression in the Iron Trade

is bad enough in this country, but it is undoubtedly worse in Great Britain. Thus the Leeds *Mercury* of October 30, says that the suspension of operations by Bluckow, Vaughan & Co., the largest iron and coal producers, on Nov. 13, in accordance with their published notices, will throw ten thousand men out of employment. The works of this firm were probably the most extensive in their line in Great Britain, and their suspension is an evidence that the depression so much complained of in the United States is not peculiar, but only a part of the general depression throughout the world.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, November 4.—Wheat dull and unchanged; No. 2 red, $1,30; rejected 80c. Corn firm and higher; high mixed 66c bid; low mixed 65c. Oats better. No. 1 40c; No. 2 do. 38c; white 42c. Petroleum unchanged.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1875.

ARRIVALS.

Following shows the arrivals each day during the week ending at noon to-day, together with the aggregate; and, in order to afford a comparison, we append the aggregate of the week ending at the same time last week:

	Cattle. Through.	Local.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Thursday	40 cars.	22 cars.	46 cars.	2 cars.
Friday	115 "	3 "	31 "	2 "
Saturday	— "	5 "	11 "	2 "
Sunday	68 "	27 "	34 "	5 "
Monday	17 "	19 "	20 "	7 "
Tuesday	— "	98 "	17 "	19 "
Wed'day	— "	30 "	19 "	12 "
Thursday	— "	3 "	8 "	3 "
Total	240	207	186	52
Total last week	186	269	223	71

CATTLE.

The run, both of local and through consignments, was 8 cars short as compared with the preceding week, 455 cars, against 447 cars; of yard cattle there was a falling off of 62 cars, while of through consignments there was an increase of 74 cars; the sales footed up 2,820 head, against 3,382 last week.

The purchases on New York and Philadelphia account were the lightest for several months, 11 cars for the former and 35 cars for the latter, 46 cars in all, whereas, up until within the past few weeks, Philadelphia buyers alone took from 60 to 80 cars. It is evident from this that the market this week has been a very unsatisfactory one to sellers, and especially was this true of those who had good stock. While light butcher and good stockers and feeding cattle sold without much difficulty, and that, too, at almost, if not altogether, as much money as was obtained last week, good heavy cattle, of which there was an oversupply, were quoted down from an ¼ to a ¼ of a cent per pound. The best sale reported was at 6¼c, whereas the same grade last week brought 6¾c.

The eastern markets have been dull, and to sellers, very unsatisfactory for a couple of months past; shippers who bought their cattle here, report that they have been losing more or less money right along during the time in question, hence they are, and with good reason, operating with greater caution, buying very sparingly, notwithstanding the sharp decline in prices. There are a good many cattle being shipped through from Chicago and St. Louis to Philadelphia, which, of course, curtails the demand here; it is intimated that the heavy through shippers are allowed drawbacks—giving them a decided advantage over the ordinary shipper, and but for this double the number could be sold here for shipment to that point. The same cause, there is reason to believe, retards our trade with New York. In a word, there appears to be a determination manifested by a few heavy operators to monopolize the entire business, and if it is true, as alleged, that they are getting rebates, not allowed to other shippers, then the railroads are affording them very great assistance. We are cognizant of a number of operators who bought largely, both here and in the west, for shipment to the eastern markets, but they are, without a single exception, come out behind; they had no show with the favored few, who, in consequence of their special rates, were enabled to pay more for cattle in the west and undersell them in the east.

QUOTATIONS.

Choice Beeves	6,20a6,25
First quality Beeves	5,75a6,00
Second quality Beeves	5,25a5,50
Fair to medium Beeves	4,75a5,00
Stockers and feeders	3,50a5,25
Cows, Bulls and Stags	2,75a4,00
Texas, as per quality	3,25a4,00

HOGS.

The arrivals during the past week have been comparatively light, but as the supply was pretty well up to the demand, there has been but little change in prices; Yorkers fluctuated more or less every day in a way, say 10 to 15 cents per cwt, but there has been scarcely any difference in the price of Philadelphia hogs, during the time under review. The weather during the past couple of days was unfavorable, and but for the falling off in receipts prices could not have been sustained. The packing season, although it is time, has not fairly opened up yet, as packers, as a rule, are not inclined to pay current rates for hogs, which, it is thought, will drop considerably within the next few weeks. A Chicago exchange says: The report of hog cholera in some sections of the West, with some few cases, is operating as a disturbing. If the disease should spread, the result might be a rapid rushing of the hogs to market, which would make the season a short and sharp one, but give an unusually small aggregate for the year's work, as the crop is already believed to be a short one. If, however, the disease should make headway, the hogs will probably be fattening, and the packing of the season will be late, with a yield of product not much less than that of last winter.

QUOTATIONS.

Philadelphia hogs	$8,00@8,25
Smooth, Cornfed Yorkers	7,40@7,60
Coarse, Heavy Hogs	7,00@7,25
Mixed, Rough Stock	6,00@6,50

SHEEP.

The supply on sale this week was the lightest we have had for some time, hence trade was more active, and as compared with last week, prices were fully 25 cents per cwt. higher; some sales, we understand, were made at an advance of 35a40c per cwt., but they were exceptions to the general rule. However, in addition to a diminished supply, the market was strongly, especially within the last 24 hours, under the influence of the advices from the East, which were more favorable, and consequently the market closes firmer than it opened. It is worthy of notice that shippers generally don't good stock, hence prime fat sheep, of good weight, are selling more readily, and at better prices relatively than the commoner grades.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra, 93a100 lbs	5,00a5,25
Prime, 85a90 lbs	4,75a5,00
Good, 75a80 lbs	4,00a4,25
Fair 70a75 lbs	3,50a3,75
Indianas, as per quality	3,50a3,90

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, November 4, 1875.

The Crude market was reported firmer, although, as compared with yesterday, there was no quotable change in prices; immediate shipment, $1,02½; United certificates, $1,35a1,36¼; other lines, $1,33¾—barge oil, to be delivered on this water, $1,77½. Refined also firmer, and a shade higher; Philadelphia delivery, 13a13½; Baltimore, 12¾a13c. On cars here 10¾ bid. Refiners generally continue to refuse to accept current rates.

The Barrel market continues very dull, but prices remain as last quoted; countries, $1,25a1,30; city make, ordinary size at $1,40.

RECEIPTS OF CRUDE OIL PER A. V. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
N. W. Stevenson	Central o w	160
R. S. Duncan	Lions o w	221
R. S. Duncan	Citizens o w	80
Total		1,908

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, November 4, 1875.

FLOUR—Dull.

GRAIN—Wheat quiet; No. 1 spring Chicago $1,10; No 2 $1,07¾ spot and all options; No. 3 92½c; rejected 76c. Corn dull; No. 2 53½c spot, 50¾c seller November; 47¾c all the year; rejected 51½a51¾c. Oats firm; No. 2 31¾a31¾c cash and option, generally 31½c. Barley firm; 85¼a86c seller November. Rye dull at 66a66¼c.

PROVISIONS—Pork firm; new $21,00; old $21,50a21,75 spot; $19,90a20 seller November, $19,00 seller all the year; $19,40a19,45 seller January. Lard steady and in moderate demand; $12,60a12,67 1-2 spot, $12,15a12,17 1-2 seller all the year; $12,20 seller January. Bulk meats dull and nominal.

WHISKY—Demand fair and market firm; $1,12.

On call board wheat was easier; $1,07¾ November and December. Corn weak and lower; 50 3-4c November; 47c year. Oats lower; 30¾c cash November and year. Pork unchanged. Lard a shade higher; $12,30 February; $12,20 January and year.

New York.

NEW YORK, November 4.—Flour: rather more doing in shipping grades for export; receipts 15,000; superfine western and State $5a5,35; good to choice $5,80a6,20; common to good $5,35a5,75; white wheat extra $6,25a8,00; extra Ohio $5,75a8,00; St. Louis $5,85a9,00. Rye flour steady at $4,25 a5,50. Corn meal steady at $3,30a3,75. Wheat lower; receipts 106,000 bushels; ungraded Chicago very poor at $1,08; No. 3 Chicago spring $1,15a1,16; No. 2 Milwaukee $1,31a1,32; winter red western fair at $1,26a 1,30; white $1,40a1,45. Rye steady; State 90c. Barley and malt quiet. Corn steady; western mixed steam 74a75c; do all 74¼a 76c. Oats steady; receipts 50,000 bushels; western mixed and State 38a48c; white 45a 51c. Hay firm at 70c. Hops: eastern and western 10a15c. Coffee firm and unchanged. Sugar steady; fair to good refining 7¾a 8c; prime 8¾c. Molasses and rice quiet. Petroleum firm; crude 6¾c; refined 13¾a 14c. Rosin steady at $1,55a1,60. Turpentine 40a42c. Eggs firm at 28a29c. Pork firmer at $23,25a23,50. Beef firm. Cut meats, western quiet; middles firm; western prime steam 13c; city 13¾a13¾c. Lard firm; prime old steam 13¾c. Butter dull; western 16a25c. Cheese quiet at 6½a 13c. Whisky quiet at $1,17.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, November 4.—Petroleum slow, refined, 13c; crude, 10¼c. Clover seed 9a10c. Flour inactive; Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota extra family, $6,25a7; high grades $7,75a8,75. Wheat unchanged. Rye 75c. Corn firm—yellow 74a75c; mixed 74¼a75c. Oats dull; white 40a48c; mixed 34a36c. Whisky firm at $1 17. Butter steady. New York and Bradford county extras 34a35c; firsts 30a32c; western extra 30a 32c; firsts 27a29c. Cheese quiet, western fine 12¾a13c. Eggs firm; western fresh 31 a32c.

Detroit.

DETROIT, November 4.—Flour: nominally unchanged. Wheat dull; extra $1,34a 1,34½; No. 1 white Michigan $1,17½. Corn steady; No. 2 66c. Oats active; mixed 36½c.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, November 4.—Flour dull. Wheat dull and nominal; No. 2 white Wabash $1,34; No. 3 do $1,32; No. 1 white Michigan $1,24, and no $1,19; seller November $1,09¼. Corn firm; high mixed 60c; seller year 56c; new seller year 49c; low mixed 39½c; no grade 57c. Oats firm; No. 2 spot seller November 35c; seller December 35¾c; rejected 30c.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, November 4.—Cotton dull at 12a12¼c. Flour: very little done. Wheat firm at $1,53¼a1,53½. Oats dull at 30c. Corn steady at 49½a50c. Barley firm and unchanged. Rye dull at 69½a70c. Pork dull at $21,75. Lard dull; prime steam 13c. Bulk meats firmer at 8¾, 8¾, 11¾a12c for 10 to 30 days in salt; old dull at 10, 10¼, 13¾, 14a14½c. Whiskey steady at $1,13¾.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, November 4.—Cotton quiet and lower at 12¾c. Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull; red $1,20a1,35. Corn dull at 58a60c; new 40a42c. Oats dull at 28a46c. Barley dull and unchanged. Rye firm at 78a80c. Pork: sales $22,12½; Lard dull; steam 12¾a12¾c; kettle 13¾c. Bulk meats steady; partly cured 8¾, 8¾, 11¾, 12a12½c, all loose. Bacon: scarce and nominal. Whisky firm; $1,13.

Foreign.

ANTWERP, November 4.—Refined petroleum 28¾f.

LIVERPOOL, November 4.—Cotton steady; middling upland 6 15-16d; Orleans 7¼d; sales 14,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for speculation and export, and 8,000 American. Corn 31¾a31¾s. Wheat: red western spring 9s 3da9s 10d.

Boston.

BOSTON, November 4.—Flour firm; western super $5a5,25; common extra $5,50a6 winter wheat Ohio, Indiana and Michigan $6,50a7,50; Illinois $6,87½a8,50; St. Louis $7a9; fancy Minnesotas $8,50a9,50. Corn firm; mixed and yellow 80a82c. Oats quiet; mixed and white 49a55c.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, November 4.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat firm; No. 1 Milwaukee $1,16; hard $1,23½; No. 2 do $1,09. Corn firm; No. 2 mixed 58½c. Oats dull; No. 2 32c. Barley unsettled; No. 2 spring seller for November $1,01. Rye steady; No. 1 70c.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, November 4.—Cotton quiet at 13c. Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull at $1,10a1,25. Corn quiet at 38a41c. Rye dull at 75c. Provisions firm and unchanged. Whisky firm at $1,13.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, November 4.—Cotton dull at 11a11¾c. Flour, grain and provisions quiet and unchanged. Whisky steady and and in moderate demand at $1,18.

Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, November 4.—Flour nominally unchanged. Wheat dull and unchanged. Corn: ear old 53½c; new 40c; shelled 53¾a56c. Oats: mixed 35c.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, November 4.—Molasses dull; common 35¼a38c; fair to choice 43a58c. Oats quiet; prime 23a24c. Pork firmer and scarce and held at $25. Others unchanged.

Oswego.

OSWEGO, November 4.—Wheat firm; No 1 Milwaukee Club $1,35. Corn steady, 71c. Barley quiet and unchanged.

Live Stock.

NEW YORK, November 4.—Beeves: fresh receipts 1,290; making 39,000 in three days, against 2,050 in the same time last week; quality usually common, with many Texans and Cherokee cattle; demand moderate, and market dull at about the quotations of last Monday; very poor to extra native oxen 9 1-4a11¼c; poor to good Texas and Cherokee 6½c to 8¾c, with the bulk of the sales at 7¾a8c. Sheep and lambs; receipts 4,970, making 11,620 for three days, against 8,200 in the same time last week; market firm and fairly active yesterday, but decidedly dull to-day; closes weak, 4 1-2a6 1-4c for sheep and 6¾c for lambs, with one car load sold at 7¾c. Swine: receipts 21,000, making 12,680 in three days, against 13,330 in the same time last week; none offered alive; dressed advanced to 9¾a10¾c; closed firm.

BUFFALO, November 4.—Cattle: receipts 340 head; total for week 2,194 head; market inactive; prices unchanged; all fresh arrivals through consignments. Sheep and lambs: receipts 1,600; total for week 20,460 head; market fairly active at opening quotations. Hogs: receipts 4,200 head; total for week 21,900 head; marked fairly active; Yorkers $7,56a7,70; heavy hogs $7,70a8; Jersey selected $7,80a7,90.

CHICAGO, November 4.—Cattle—receipts 4,000; official yesterday 5,000; dull, heavy and a shade lower, with a downward tendency; shipping $3,75a6, cows $2,50a3,25; stockers $2,75a3,75; shipments of 2,000. H

DAILY GAZETTE.

Circulation, 15,800.

THE WEEKLY GAZETTE.

The current issue of the WEEKLY GAZETTE is for sale on our counter to-day. It contains a complete resume of local and general news, telegraphic intelligence from every part of the world, commercial, financial, oil and cattle market reports, and editorials on all the leading topics of the day; altogether, thirty-six columns of choice reading matter, embracing subjects of interest to the lawyer, the doctor, the merchant, the mechanic, the farmer, and the family. The reputation of the GAZETTE is so thoroughly established, especially in the correctness of its commercial and market reports, that it has gained a circulation

The Largest in Western Pennsylvania.

It is, at the same time, the cheapest in the list of weeklies of its grade. The subscription and club rates are as follows:

TERMS—Single copy, $1.75; clubs of five, $1.50, clubs of ten, 1.40; this includes postage paid by the publishers. A copy of the WEEKLY GAZETTE will be sent free to the party who acts as agent, for every ten names paid for.

Its especial merits are:

It contains the Latest News from all parts of the World.

Its Market Reports are prepared especially and exclusively for this journal, and are the only reliable ones published in Pittsburgh.

It is especially adapted for the Farmer, Mechanic, Merchant and general Family use.

The large circulation of the GAZETTE is attributable to the recognition of its merits, and not to the efforts of canvassers who make a business of securing names on a percentage. Postmasters at many points have acted for us, and these alone are our accredited agents. All desirous of receiving the best Weekly published in Pittsburgh should subscribe at once FOR THE GAZETTE.

HOME NEWS.

Juvenile Rowdies.

For some time past it has been the practice of a number of juvenile rowdies to assemble in the vicinity of Congress and Franklin streets each evening, and cause great annoyance to persons living thereabouts. The owners of the property on the corners have been greatly annoyed by them, as they throw stones at the houses, deface the doors and commit other depredations. They have at last come to the end of their patience, and propose to take the matter in hand in a legal way, if the boys are not kept away. One gentleman has called the attention of the police to the matter, and he now desires to warn parents that if their boys are not taken care of at home, he will cause the authorities to take them in hand. And he is right. The practice of annoying people in this manner is one which ought and must be broken up. If some of the boys go to the Workhouse or House of Refuge, perhaps it will be a wholesome check on the others, and compel their parents to look a little more closely after their welfare in the evenings. A little attention to the matter may save much trouble and expense.

She Found Out.

"What have you there sonny?" said an inquisitive young lady yesterday afternoon to a lad who was walking across the Hand street-bridge with a long package under his arm, the rear of which had a rather old looking appendage. The dangling tassels were peculiar enough to excite the curiosity of anyone.

The boy looked at his interlocutor, then at his package, cast his eyes down and turned his head aside as if to say, "I know what they are but don't like to tell."

The lady thoroughly understood his feelings, but it only whetted her desire to learn. She repeated her question.

The lad squared himself against the railing, a mischievous light shot into his eyes and his face broadened with a grin as he replied,

"Cow tails."

The fair questioner had learned enough. She didn't want to know anything more about the matter, particularly as our reporter had arrived in time to learn what was up. From the package which she began to move off it was painfully evident that she wanted to put as much real estate between her and that boy as could possibly be done in the very shortest period. The satisfying quality of a limited quantity of certain kinds of information is astonishing.

In Memoriam.

At a meeting of the Young Men's Bible Class of the First Reformed Presbyterian Church, held on Wednesday evening, Nov. 3d, 1875, the following resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, Our Heavenly Father, in his All-wise and mysterious providence, has been pleased to remove from us, by death, our highly esteemed and beloved teacher, Mr. Newton Wells; *and whereas*, It is eminently fitting and proper that we pay a deserved tribute of respect to the memory of one who was endeared to us by his many excellent qualities; therefore,

Resolved, That while we, as a Young Men's Bible Class feel, and deeply mourn the loss we have thus sustained, in his early removal from our midst, yet we bow in humble submission to our Father's will, knowing that he doeth all things well.

Resolved, 2d. That by his sudden and unexpected death, we are solemnly admonished to work while it is day, and also to be ready, "for in such an hour as ye think not the Son of man cometh."

Resolved, 3d. That by his death we have lost a wise, judicious and faithful counselor, a steadfast and true friend, the church a faithful Sabbath School an earnest, devoted and zealous worker, and one who, by his genial and amiable disposition, had won the confidence of all who knew him.

Resolved, 4th. That we tender our sincere and heartfelt sympathies to his family in their bereavement of a loving husband, a kind and affectionate father, and, although bowed down with grief, they can, amid their sorrow, rejoice that their loved one is in heaven.

Resolved, 5th. That a copy of these resolutions be presented to the family, also to the Reformed Presbyterian *Advocate* and Pittsburgh DAILY GAZETTE for publication.

A. K. WHITESIDE, }
JAMES NEWELL, } Committee.
WM. BROWN. }

AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

Miss Palmer takes a benefit this evening, upon which occasion a double bill will be presented, embracing the plays of "Little Treasure and "Quiet Family."

The sale of seats for Barry Sullivan's engagement next week commences this morning.

Library Hall.

The testimonial benefit to Mr. V. E. Beamer will be given this evening. There is every prospect that the house will be filled to overflowing, and that the performance will be an eminent success there can hardly be a doubt.

Trimble's Varieties.

Quite a large number of fine specialists are included in the programme here, and an enjoyable entertainment is offered nightly.

THE POOR BOARD.

Routine Business Before the Guardians Yesterday.

An adjourned meeting of the Board of Guardians of the Poor was held yesterday afternoon at their rooms on Fourth avenue, Mr. Kincaid in the chair. Superintendent Bullock, of the City Home, reported that the number of paupers under his care on the 1st of October was 328; arrived during the month 33; discharged, eloped and died, 30, making the number in the Home on the 1st inst. 331. The number of tramps accommodated with lodging was 215, and with meals 454. Dr. Brewster, Physician to the Home, reported 45 patients in the Hospital during October, of which 29 are there yet. There were 7 deaths and one birth. Dr. Parviance, First District Physician, reported 89 visits and 40 office patients for October. Dr. A. E. McCandless, of the Second District, 27 office patients and 116 visits, and Dr. Cheesbrow, of the Sixth Side district, 65 visits and 58 office patients. A bill of $76.75, from the Mercer County Poor Board, for expenses connected with the sickness and burial of Philip Simmons, of Lawrenceville, was ordered to be paid. Contracts for supplying coal to the city poor during the winter were awarded to C. H. Armstrong, Thomas Moore, F. C. Negley and C. J. Finney, after which the Board adjourned.

THE ELECTIONS.

Counting Up the Returns—The Result as Heretofore Announced Not Changed by the Official Figures

Yesterday, at noon, Judges Stowe and Collier commenced to canvass the vote cast on Tuesday, in order to make official announcement of the result. The following tally clerks were appointed: Thomas Hunter, George H. Woods, Samuel J. Fleming, John A. Sargeant, T. A. Blackmore, P. A. Kearns and Charles A. Fagan. The work was commenced at the First ward, Pittsburgh, and proceeded at the rate of about five wards per hour. The work was kept up for four hours, and then the Judges wearied and the work was suspended until this morning at nine o'clock. All the districts in the city of Pittsburgh were disposed of, leaving Allegheny City and the rural districts to be put through to-day. It is thought that the work can be finished by this evening, and if it is accomplished, we will publish the official returns and the footings to-morrow.

The official figures do not materially change the result as announced yesterday. Gov. Hartranft will have a majority closely bordering on 5,000—being rather over than under that mark. For Sheriff, Mr. Fife will have about 1,200 majority. For County Commissioner, Capt. McClelland leads, and Beckert, though "scratched," the cause of which has been explained, only falls behind him by less than two thousand votes, and makes the riffle easily. Irwin is the Democratic "happy man." He falls about 2,000 behind Beckert, but distances his rivals on the Democratic ticket—leading the foremost by about 2,000 votes.

The Coroner election seems to have been lighter than was anticipated. It will hardly reach 2,000 votes—judging from present indications.

The Rising Sun Oyster Crackers

Are just what you will like. Try them Sold by all grocers.

THE COURT RECORD.

A Complete Report of the Proceedings in the Courts Yesterday.

United States District Court.

(Before Judge McCandless.)

Robert J. Grier, bankrupt, Pittsburgh. An order was made confirming absolutely the report of the Register on the petition of J. C. Taylor & Bro. to make distributions of the proceeds of the sale of certain real estate.

William W. Acheson et al., bankrupts, Pittsburgh. The order of the 2d of September, 1875, permitting Matthias Butz to proceed to final judgment in the Common Pleas of Armstrong county is amended as follows: "This for the purpose of ascertaining the amount due, which amount may be proved in bankruptcy, &c.," and proceedings on the judgment are stayed in the meantime.

John Horn, bankrupt, Pittsburgh. An order was made for the sale of certain real estate discharged of all liens.

A. Ortlieb & Co., bankrupts, Pittsburgh. The assignee's report of the sale of real estate presented and confirmed *nisi*, to become absolute in ten days, if no exceptions are filed thereto.

Cyrus E. Anderson, bankrupt, Butler county. The petition of the assignee for the adjustment of liens was presented, and referred to Register Shafer for examination and report.

Isaac S. Little, bankrupt, Wyoming. Mr. Lazear moved for an injunction, and the case was argued by the mover for and Messrs. Newmyer and Little against the same. Further hearing was ordered for December 2d, and in the meantime George Pratt et al. were restrained from performing the act sought to be enjoined.

Amelia Frey, bankrupt, Pittsburgh. Mr. Blakely moved for an injunction, Mr. Hall opposing the same, and the further hearing of the same, was fixed for December 4th. In the meantime Garlich & Sizer were restrained from performing the act sought to be enjoined.

Rogers & Burchfield, bankrupts, Pittsburgh. Mr. Kennedy moved for an injunction, and the same was partially argued by Mr. Painter, when the 3d of December was fixed for the final hearing. A restraining order was served upon Messrs. Samuel Crawford and J. V. Painter, to prohibit the performance of the act sought to be enjoined.

John A. Carothers, bankrupt, Pittsburgh. The restraining order heretofore granted against R. E. Stewart is dismissed, and the injunction prayer is refused.

Abraham H. Bowers, bankrupt. An injunction was ordered to be issued against James Crowell.

John A. Martin, bankrupt. A rule was granted on the assignee to show cause why he should not pay W. H. Thompson certain rent claimed as due from the estate, returnable on the 9th inst.

On motion of Hon. J. C. Newmyer, W. E. Little, of Tunkhannock, Wyoming county, was duly qualified and admitted to practice in the U. S. Courts.

Common Pleas Court No. 1.

(Before Judges Sterrett and Collier.)

In the two cases of Rehbein vs. Loeffler, noticed in yesterday's paper as being on trial, the juries yesterday afternoon returned verdicts for the plaintiff for $252.46 in each case.

A verdict for defendant was rendered in the case of the Cincinnati *Gazette* Company vs. S. A. Clark et al. A motion for a new trial was granted by the Court.

Robert Robb vs. John Karnish; action to recover for professional services, alleged to have been rendered. Verdict for defendant.

Commonwealth for use vs. Fairbanks et al. On trial.

Trial List for To-day.

Woodward vs. Phillips.
Brooks vs. Mueller.
Gordon vs. Penn avenue Building and Loan Association.
Regan vs. Dwyer.
Siegman vs. Smith.
School District of Elizabeth vs. Courson, administrator.
Reed and wife vs. McKnight.
Watts & Co. vs. Eckstein.
Nantker & Son vs. Caldwell.
Dickson vs. Cowling.
Dunker vs. Dunker.

Common Pleas Court No. 2.

(Before Judge Ewing.)

Bernard Grimes vs. Moses Call; an action to recover damages for an alleged violation of an article of agreement. On trial.

In the case of William J. Kountz vs. Evans, Dallas, et al., R. B. Carnahan, Esq., was appointed master.

Trial List for To-day.

Weir & Gibson vs. Schmidt.
Hall vs. McCandless.
Keyden et al. vs. League.
Shortall vs. Hoffman.
Smith vs. French & Bros.
Milligan vs. Koenig.
Schenley et al. vs. Wormser.
Coleman et al. vs. Graff & Co.
O'Brien et al. vs. Diebold.
Shafer for use vs. Ammon.
Same vs. Hauch.
McCully vs. Rowland.

Criminal Court.

(Before Judge White.)

A *nolle prosequi* was allowed in the case of Levi Berwald et al., indicted for setting fire to buildings with intent, &c., they having been tried for the same offense at the September session.

A *nolle pros.* was allowed in the case of Lina Schuderman, indicted for larceny and receiving stolen goods.

Samuel R. McClean was acquitted of a charge of false pretence, but ordered to pay the costs of prosecution.

Thomas Haney was acquitted of a charge of larceny.

A *nolle pros.* was allowed in the case of Elizabeth Schmit *alias* Elizabeth Orr, indicted for larceny.

Wm. Fecke, who was reported in yesterday's paper, as on trial on a charge of false pretences, was acquitted, but directed to pay costs.

James T. Hanney, indicted for assault and battery, was found guilty, and sentenced to pay 6 cents and costs.

The case of Berwald et al., indicted for arson is on trial.

Trial List for To-day

Commonwealth vs.
David Reese,
Mary McNally,
Rose Cook,
A. Hazlett et al.,
Geo. Voelker,
John W. Powell,
S. J. Hays,
Leopold Hart,
J. S. Bell,
J. S. Roxburg et al.,
Pat Devlin et al.,
S. Weil et al,
J. M. Ewing,
Philip Paul et al.,
Pat Devlin et al.,
Monk Donnelly et al,
A. S. Logan,
N. Weisley,
Ab. McCray,
John Hartman,
Wm. McCarty,
Caroline Kohrssen,
Simon Shoop et al.,
Peter Wolf,
Caroline Walters,
M. Weigand,
Gottlieb Altwarler,
Joseph Deppe,
H. Corney.

State Supreme Court.

(Before a Full Bench.)

The following decisions were rendered:

Wm. Hartley et al. vs. George Crawford et al. Error to the Common Pleas Court of Armstrong county. Judgment affirmed. Opinion by the Chief Justice.

Westmoreland county vs. Jesse Fries. Error to the Common Pleas of Westmoreland county. Judgment affirmed. Opinion by the Chief Justice.

James L. Colgin et al. vs. Wm. H. Reddick et al. Error to the Common Pleas of Armstrong county. Judgment affirmed by by the Chief Justice.

John Cowan vs. John Billheimer. Error to the Common Pleas of Westmoreland county. Judgment affirmed by the Chief Justice.

John Clawson et al. vs. Henry Clawson. Error to Common Pleas of Westmoreland county. Decree affirmed, costs to be paid by the appellants, and appeal dismissed. Opinion by the Chief Justice.

Jacob Dible et al. vs. Jacob Lauffer et al. Appeal from Orphans' Court of Westmoreland. Decree affirmed at costs of appellants, and appeal dismissed. Opinion by the Chief Justice.

Thomas Martin vs. Samuel Jack & Son. Error to the Common Pleas of Westmoreland. Judgment affirmed. Opinion by the Chief Justice.

Thomas Donaldson vs. David Patterson. Error to the Common Pleas of Armstrong. Judgment affirmed. Opinion by the Chief Justice.

Painter, Nichols & Co. vs. D. E. Fox. Error to the Common Pleas of Westmoreland. Judgment affirmed. Opinion by the Chief Justice.

Wm. Goper vs. William Hickenlooper. Error to the Common Pleas of Armstrong. Judgment affirmed. Opinion by the Chief Justice.

Weis vs. Pennsylvania Railroad Company. Error to the Common Pleas of Armstrong. Judgment reversed, and *venire de novo* awarded. Opinion by Sharswood.

Joseph Heslop et al. vs. Joseph Bush et al. Error to the District Court of Cambria. Judgment and order affirmed. Opinion by the Chief Justice.

James Graham et al. vs. Sybilla Craig et al. Error to the Common Pleas of Westmoreland. Judgment affirmed. Opinion by the Chief Justice.

Robert T. Love vs. A. S. R. Overholt. Error to the Common Pleas of Westmoreland. Judgment affirmed. Opinion by the Chief Justice.

Brown vs. Reed. Error to the Common Pleas of Erie. Judgment reversed and *venire facias de novo* awarded. Opinion by Sharswood.

S. C. Kinget al. vs. S. N. King. Appeal of Ward Morrow et al. from the decree of the Common Pleas of Armstrong. Decree and order affirmed at costs of appellants and appeal dismissed. Opinion by the Chief Justice.

Pittsburgh and Steubenville Railroad Company vs. Allegheny county. Error to the Common Pleas of Allegheny county, argued October 4, 1875. Judgment reversed. Opinion by Justice Gordon. The case involved between $80,000 and $90,000.

The following Allegheny county cases were argued:

The case of W. C. Parr, being an application for the benefit of the insolvent laws, certified from the Common Pleas No. 1, was resumed by A. M. Brown, Esq., for appellee.

In re sewer on School alley. Appeal of Daniel Donahoe. W. D. Moore argued against a motion to quash. Nemo contra.

Bigley et al. vs. Williams (two cases) was argued by Acheson for plaintiff in error and Barton contra. Error to the Common Pleas No. 2.

Wilson vs. City of Allegheny. Error to the Common Pleas No 2. Argued by A. M. Brown for plaintiff in error and Rodgers contra.

Hunter vs. the Commonwealth. Certified from the Criminal Court, and brings up the question whether a party indicted for a felony can be convicted of a misdemeanor without being allowed to testify, which privilege the Act of Assembly gives to persons indicted for misdemeanors. Argued by Ferguson for plaintiff in error and Marshall contra. Dr. Hunter was sentenced to the Work House, but the Supreme Court granted a writ, which operated as a *supersedeas*, and he was released to await the decision of the higher Court.

Court Brevities.

In the Common Pleas No. 1 yesterday Lawrence Spraul entered suit against Jas. Pearson for trespass. The plaintiff alleges that he deposited $100 with defendants as stakes in a bet upon the intended horse race, but that the race did not take place, and Pearson refused to return the money.

U. S. COMMISSIONER S.C. MCCANDLESS yesterday committed to the county jail to await trial, Martin Miller, charged with stealing a letter from the United States mail, and destroying the same. Miller was a mail carrier in Jefferson county and while in this position, in July last, he broke open a mail bag and extracted a letter addressed to "A. L. Russell, Ringgold, Pa.," containing a check for $126,14 payable to the order of Mr. Russell. In attempting to have this check cashed, Miller was detected. He succeeded in evading arrest until Wednesday, when he was caught near Brookfield.

WATER COMMITTEE AFFAIRS.

An Interesting Session Last Night—The Cost of Herron Hill Reservoir Over the Original Contract—$35,000 for Extras—When the Engines will be Completed.

The Water Committee held a regular meeting last night, Mr. R. B. Brown, in the chair, at which the following pay rolls of the old water works for October were approved:

Salaries	$ 398 32
Lower works	910 50
Pipe yard	425 42
Upper works	225 97
Forty-fifth street works	287 00
Street hands	434 42
Bills, coal, etc	4,088 46
Total	$6,970 09
Expenditures to date	$90,273 21
Balance on hand	9,726 79

In behalf of the sub-committee on the reduction of the wages of employes, which, at the last meeting, submitted a report recommending a reduction of fifteen per cent., Mr. Fox called up the report and moved that it be approved. Lost.

The above comprised all the old water works business. Affairs connected with the Water Works Extension were next taken up, and Mr. Foley submitted a petition from the residents on Mansfield avenue, in the Thirty-sixth ward, for a fire plug on their street, four hundred feet from Main street. The request was granted, and the Mechanical Engineer ordered to locate the plug.

FINANCIAL.

The following October pay rolls and estimates were ordered to be cashed:

Office pay roll	$ 1,550 83
Street hands	338 27
Foundations	437 77
Bills	1,797 80
Hiland Reservoir estimate	12,332 17
Rising Main estimate	17,242 68
Total	$33,869 52

Mechanical Engineer Lowry stated that Mr. Shinkle, owning a piece of his land in Penn township as a place of storage for stone owned by the city, a rental of $18.75 per month or an aggregate of $225. This sum Mr. Lowry considered altogether too extensive, and offered Mr. Schade $5 per month, or a total of $40 for eight months' occupancy of his real estate. Mr. Schade, who was present, refused to accept Mr. Lowry's offer on the ground that the amount is insignificance. On motion of Mr. Goldthorpe the gentleman was allowed $200, that sum to cover the period between March 23d, 1875, and April 1st, 1876.

THAT BILL AGAIN.

The next financial matter that came up for action was an old bill of Erastus W. Smith's, for professional services rendered in 1872 to the late Water Commission in examining plans for a pumping engine. The original bill was $500, but with interest from January, 1873, it foots up $593.33. Mr. Hunter stated that the sub-committee to whom the bill was referred several months ago had allowed Mr. Smith $375 for his services. The Secretary was accordingly directed to inform Mr. Smith that a warrant for that amount is at his disposal.

A petition for four hundred and fifty feet of four inch pipe, on Jackson street, in the Twenty-first ward, was read and refused.

The report of Mechanical Engineer Lowry, stating that he had issued a warrant in favor of Inspector of Machinery and Engineer at the Foundations, was received and filed.

WHEN AUTUMN COMES AGAIN.

In response to a query as to when he thought the engines would be ready for service, Mr. Lowry said that in his opinion neither would be ready by next autumn.

Mr. Harrison stated that contractor Hartupee claimed that the work is retarded because of Mr. Lowry's failure to furnish the necessary drawings. This was denied by Mr. Lowry, who said the drawings were on hand when wanted.

A motion to place a watchman at the foundations on the city property, made by Mr. Harrison, was lost.

Mr. Lowry reported $90.30 as the balance due for stone taken from Schade's quarry for use in the foundations, and $800 for stone taken from Coll's quarry, 1,577 cubic yards of waste material, at 40 cents, $7,828.40; 16,161 cubic yards of extra hard material, at $1.50, $24,241.50; 9,953 cubic yards of earth soil, extra, at 33⅓ cents, $3,317.66. Total amount paid on excavation alone, $35,387.57. It will thus be seen, says the report, that the city has paid the latter sum to Wray & McElheny, in the way of extra alone, resulting solely from an increase of the prices for the work done. This firm has also been overpaid in the matter of puddling and soiling to the extent of about $1,400. The contract originally was for $40,277.95. The increase over the original cost is eighty-eight per cent of the original cost. Mr. Morely further denies the claim of Wray & McElhenny, as given above, that they have virtually prosecuted the work in their charge whenever the weather permitted. He charges them with having practically abandoned it, when it should have been finished seventeen months ago, and says that notwithstanding the fact that the September and October estimates for Herron reservoir remain yet unapproved and unpaid, Messrs Wray and McElhenny are still overpaid to the extent of $440.94. The report concludes with words of praise for the rapid manner in which Mr. Walter has been pressing the work on Hiland reservoir.

DON'T COINCIDE.

Mr. McElhenny denied that the firm of which he is a member has abandoned the Herron reservoir. He said that because of a difficulty in getting stone the work has been progressing slowly; that it could not have been wholly finished before the arrival of winter, and if partly completed it would have been destroyed during the winter. Hence they thought it better to postpone its completion until next summer, as it will not be needed by the city before that time anyhow.

In reply to a question the chairman stated that nothing would be lost to the city by a postponement of the completion of the work until next summer, as it cannot be made use of until the pumping engines have been put in place.

It was decided, on motion of Mr. Powers, that inasmuch as Mr. McElhenny has given the pledge of their firm that they propose to finish their contract, the question of placing it in other hands should be indefinitely postponed.

Geo. B. Chalmers was awarded, for $250, the contract for placing a temporary shed over the foundations to protect them from the inclemency of the elements.

Adjourned.

CITY SURVEYS.

Openings, Locations and Grades.

At the meeting of the Survey Committee yesterday afternoon, at which Mr. W. F. Aull presided, action was postponed on the remonstrance against the location of an alley between Kirkpatrick and Lowen streets, in the Thirty-second ward. The plans of a street from Woodville street to Southern avenue, at the city line, was indefinitely postponed. The petition for a change of grade on Ridge street and a remonstrance against the same were referred to a sub-committee consisting of Messrs. Chislett, Siebert and Negley. The remonstrance against the opening of Washington avenue, Thirty-third ward, to the width of fifty feet, was received and filed. A committee, consisting of Messrs. Fetterman, Boucher and Nesbit, was appointed to report plans of Washington avenue, Garden street and St. Clair street, Thirty-second ward. A plan of streets in the Eighteenth ward was approved. The following ordinances were recommended to Councils for passage: Changing the location of Murray avenue; establishing the grade of Center avenue, from Ellsworth to Herron avenue; locating a street from the bridge at Thirty-third street, to Liberty avenue. The pay roll for October, amounting to $949.53, was approved.

Adjourned.

An Inquiry.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

Can you inform me if Sixth street, from Liberty to Duquesne streets, is in charge of a Street Commission, or is there a Street Commission in that part of the city? If not, I would ask the attention of the Street Commissioners and Grave Stones at

REDUCED PRICES.

Furniture Tops made to order.

Black and slab marble at Eastern prices, freight added. White Lime, Plaster Paris and Hydraulic Cement always on hand at 319 and 321 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

W. W. WALLACE.

Keystone Steam Pump.

Messrs. Epping, Carpenter & Co.:

PITTSBURGH, August 9, 1872.

In regard to your improved "Keystone Fly Wheel Pump," we would say that in respect to its simplicity, durability and economy, it is, in our opinion, the best pump out, and has always given us the most perfect satisfaction, requiring very little attention.

FRAUENHEIM & VILSACK,
Iron City Brewery, Pittsburgh, Pa.

NATURAL GAS.

A Project for Utilizing It—A Trip to Butler County—A Proposed New Enterprise.

Yesterday morning a party of excursonists comprised of prominent citizens in this region returned home after a brief visit to the Butler county oil regions. The invitations for the excursion had been issued by Messrs. Dilworth & Kirk, proprietors of the Burns & Delamater wells, for the purpose of showing the manufacturers of Pittsburgh what the value of these wells are, as to the quality of gas furnished, and also the great advantage of the introduction of the same would bring to our city. The project on foot is to start a stock company with a capital stock of $500,000 for the purpose of bringing this gas to the city and utilizing it as a fuel in the iron mills.

The party, consisting of fifty or sixty gentlemen, arrived about four o'clock Wednesday afternoon in Butler, where fourteen carriages were in waiting to conduct them to the interesting locality of St. Joe, seven miles from Butler. The first well visited was

THE BURNS WELL.

The Burns well is located some thirty yards up the side of a densely wooded hill, about seven miles northeast of the town of Butler, and but a short distance from the new oil town of "St. Joe." The gas comes out of the well through six inch tubing, the pressure being equal to 100 pounds per square inch, some say 300 pounds. Connected with the six inch tubing are six two inch pipes, which extend down the gently sloping hillside to the valley below. At the end of four of these pipes is a cross-head of two inch pipe about six feet in length, in the upper side of which, near each end, is a perforation through which the gas escapes. When a torch is applied to these perforations eight broad flames shoot up to the height of twenty-five feet, lighting up the whole surrounding country, and painting pandemonium on the sky. The noise made by the escaping gas is almost deafening, resembling that made by steam escaping from a safety-valve, exceptit is very much louder. Persons can converse only by the speaker placing his mouth to the ear of the listener. This itself would give a good idea of the immense force of the pressure. Another test of its power was obtained by attempting to place the hand against the end of one of the 2-inch pipes that had no burner attached. This it was impossible to do, the gas pushing the hand away in spite of the most vigorous resistance of a strong arm. Two of the party also attempted to hold a piece of board against the pipe, but the gas wrenched it from their hands and violently threw it away. The party had spent some time in viewing this wonderful phenomenon they returned to their carriages and proceeded to

THE DELAMATER WELL.

This well is about a mile from the Burns' well, and is situated in a clear lot or field. Its capacity has not yet been determined, but it is believed to be even greate r than that of the one just described. Its casing is also six inches in diameter, with which is connected two 3-inch pipes which conduct the gas a short distance from the well. The gas from the perforations the pipes being united and form a huge tongue of flame perhaps fifty feet in length, going forth in a loud roar that could be heard miles away. Here was witnessed the novel spectacle of a fifteen horse power engine running by gas instead of steam, the escape-pipe of the engine emitting flame (not been lit) instead of the usual white vapor.

SOME OF THE GAS IS UTILIZED.

A large number of stores, public houses, precarious dwellings, and even little log cabins ensconced in the woods, throughout a large territory, are lighted with gas from these wells, while here and there small pipes erect their heads and emit light *pro bono publico*, the whole seeming to dissipate the shades of night.

THE RETURN TO BUTLER.

This bore a slight resemblance to the retreat of Napoleon from Moscow, only fortunately there was no loss of life. For miles after leaving the well the way was lighted by the burning gas, but the excited party were plunged into impenetrable darkness, and mud, through which the horses floundered as best they could. We are happy to record, however, that but four carriages occurred and these not of a serious nature. Besides the capsizing of a barouche and the slight injury of two of the occupants, the breaking of a spring and a strap, of a tongue, or pole, there was nothing in this line worthy of record. At length the friendly sight of hospitable Butler appeared in view, and none too soon, for now the roar and flash of heaven's artillery learned the benighted party that a drenching storm was rapidly approaching. Just as the big drops began to fall the carriages brought up in front of the Negley House, where friends and a sumptuous supper were awaiting the mud-smeared pilgrims.

AFTER-SUPPER SPEECHES.

After supper which was worthy of the Continental or Monongahela Houses of Pittsburgh, speeches were the order of the night.

Col. John M. Thompson, representative of the Twenty-third Congressional District, in response to calls from those present, made a few remarks, saying that he always thought the feasibility of conducting oil from Butler county to Pittsburgh, and its unrivaled fitness for the manufacture of iron was already sufficiently demonstrated. The only point that seemed to be in doubt was the durability of the supply, and this doubt had very little if any foundation. He mentioned quite a number of wells which had been yielding gas for quite a number of years, and yet the flow was apparently undiminished. Among these was the Campbell well, struck five years ago, at which the pressure was as great to-day, as when the gas was first struck. So far as he had learned not a single well shows a diminished supply. The gas that has escaped from one of the wells would have drained a reservoir as large as Lake Erie, which led him to believe the supply is inexhaustible—that some great subterranean laboratory was constantly generating it.

Mr. David Kirk, obeying the demands for a speech, said that the gas which flows from the Burns well had been carefully measured and analyzed, and that the yield of this one well in thirty-six hours was sufficient to supply 50,000 bushels of coal. The matter well had not been measured or tested, but its production was believed to be greater than that of the Burns. The pressure as the latter well, when the gas flowed through a three inch tubing, was one hundred pounds to the square inch, and when confined to two two-inch pipes it was three hundred pounds. They dared not confine it to narrower limits than that named, for the pressure would throw the casing into the air. This showed that the pressure was unlimited—that the greater the resistance the more the pressure, and that therefore there would be no difficulty in conducting it thirty miles to Pittsburgh; the reserve force would overcome all friction. He said that a gentleman from an Eastern city had asked him why he had not applied to Philadelphia, New York, &c., for customers for this matchless fuel; but it was his wish that Pittsburgh should have the first chance. Pittsburgh has now realized the benefits the oil regions have and can confer; she does not see as much in the oil religions as she ought to; she looked upon the oil business as ephemeral, and while she hesitated another fortune has been secured the prize; conservatism is good, but it should not stand in the way of enterprise. Gas is worth *more than oil*. That from these two wells is worth to Pittsburgh $2,000,000 per annum. He further stated that the wells visited, together with an eight inch pipe, thirty-five miles long to Pittsburgh, had been put into a stock company with $500,000 capital, the shares of which were mostly taken (only $150,000 remaining), and that the construction of the Conduit would be commenced immediately, to be completed inside of four months if the weather permitted.

Short and happy speeches were also made by Judge Braden, Messrs. Mitchell, Negley, Robinson, of Butler, and Messrs. Berry, General Negley, J. D. Weeks and others. Mr. Weeks' speech was regarded as more edifying than the others, he having impressed good opportunities for varied practical experiments in the use of natural gas, and noticed the improved quality of iron produced by it.

THE START FOR HOME.

The meeting then adjourned, and the excursionists boarded the cars, arriving at the West Penn depot about 1:30 A. M., all apparently well pleased with what they had seen, heard and learned.

Several of the party expressed their determination to visit the gas producing district soon again.

FATAL ACCIDENT.

A Boy Killed by a Locomotive.

Coroner McCallin received notice yesterday afternoon of the death of a boy at Reese, Graff & Woods' mill, on Twenty-seventh street. He immediately proceeded to the spot and held an inquest. The facts developed were these: A railroad track runs between the buildings by the mill, used for bringing coal to the mills. When the mill whistle blew at one o'clock to resume work, the boy, whose name was Jacob Nagle, was in the portion of the mill opposite to that in which he had been worked, and running out to cross the track he was struck by a locomotive that was backing out after having taken in a number of cars of coal. Nagle was knocked down and the wheels passed over his head, crushing and mangling it fearfully and killing the boy almost instantly. Nagle was fourteen years old, lived on Summer street, near Wylie avenue, in the Thirteenth ward, and as already mentioned, worked at Reese, Graff & Woods' mill. A verdict of accidental death was rendered.

PITTSBURGH
STEAM MARBLE WORKS.

Nos. 319 and 321 Liberty Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

In order to close out our present stock, preparatory to getting in new stock for next year, we will sell all our present stock of Monuments and Grave Stones at

REDUCED PRICES.

Furniture Tops made to order.

Black and slab marble at Eastern prices, freight added. White Lime, Plaster Paris and Hydraulic Cement always on hand at 319 and 321 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

W. W. WALLACE.

Keystone Steam Pump.

Messrs. Epping, Carpenter & Co.:

PITTSBURGH, August 9, 1872.

In regard to your improved "Keystone Fly Wheel Pump," we would say that in respect to its simplicity, durability and economy, it is, in our opinion, the best pump out, and has always given us the most perfect satisfaction, requiring very little attention.

FRAUENHEIM & VILSACK,
Iron City Brewery, Pittsburgh, Pa.

THE EXPOSITION.

The Twenty-fourth Day—How Matters Progress.

Yesterday the attendance at the Exposition was fair, the crowd comprising equal proportions of city and country folk.

ARRIVAL OF EXCURSIONISTS.

Two heavily laden trains arrived over the Pan Handle Railway about noon, filled with excursionists for the Exposition. The trains came from Cadiz Junction and Coshocton, and brought a large number of people from the different stations, and by the time they reached the Union Depot the number aggregated several hundred.

POULTRY.

The display of Poultry is finer than is generally supposed, and forms a fine feature of the Exposition. Over 100 coops are on view. Messrs. J. Morton Hall and R. F. Wotring have been appointed as judges. The awards will be made to-day.

EXTENSION OF TIME.

The Executive Committee have had the question of an extension of time under consideration, and have finally decided to hold over another week. There are thousands of people who want to see the Exposition, and who have not yet been there. This extension has been agreed upon because it is thought that many of them put off coming until the last week, and the weather has been so bad that they could not come. "Old Probs" has given some intimations that he will favor us with better weather next week, and hence the people will have one more week in which to enjoy the great exhibition.

"SWEETS."

Of all the displays of sweetmeats made at the Exposition, none are more tempting than that of Messrs. Kramer & Vogleson of Nos. 51 Sixth street, and 177 and 179 Liberty street. The assortment embraces some of the finest confectionery ever seen in Pittsburgh. The display is worthy of the high character of this house.

GEMS OF ART.

The Exposition has taught visitors one thing—that there are fine specimens of art outside of the Art Gallery. There are fine specimens of real true art—though not directly in the line of oil paintings outside the gallery. We illustrate our idea by casting attention to the handsome display made by Messrs. S. S. Marshall & Bro., of No. 62 Cedar avenue, Allegheny city. These gentlemen are manufacturing stained and embossed glass, and they exhibit a few samples of their work, which are really as pretty as pictures. The samples embrace styles for vestibule doors, transoms, church windows, memorial windows, &c. They are made of the best of glass, and the coloring is as harmonious as Straight's Hall. The designs are new and original, and very symmetrical in proportions. Messrs. Marshal & Bro. are not ordinary mechanics, but are artists, and their fine taste and skill are clearly demonstrated in their work.

CARPENTERS, ATTENTION.

Carpenters and all workers in wood will find something to engage their attention at the Exposition. Over in the Art Gallery, in Allegheny. He is located on the North Gallery, against the wall, nearly opposite the Sewing Machine Department. He has on exhibition several models of stairs—perhaps a dozen in all—which have been put up on his principles. It seems easy to build a pair of stairs when one looks at these models, but it is really one of the most difficult masters in all the carpenter's art. Mr. Peoples, however, has a faculty in this direction, and his method of putting up stairs is based on scientific principles, which can be put into practice by other carpenters when they are explained.

He also exhibits a new thing in the way of a vise, known as Evans' Patent Bench Vise. The vise is the only Patent Bench Vise with a perpendicular movement. It is self adjusting, can be used with any thickness of stuff and is just the vise long needed by carpenters, joiners, pattern makers, stair builders, carvers and all workers in wood. Every carpenter should take a look at this stand.

FIRST PREMIUM.

Messrs. F. H. Stewart & Co., whose fine display at the Exposition we have previously noticed, have been awarded the first premium on bass brushes and steam curl hair for upholsters and carriage makers. This firm lately received the first premium at the S. Louis fair on the same article.

THE HENDERSON CENTENNIAL.

A Great Day in Canonsburg—Grand Outpouring of the People—Morning, Afternoon and Evening Meetings—Stirring Speeches.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

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